THE PACIFIC.

FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE — WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY.

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Correspondence.

Editorial Visits.

It is with the true pride of an old California pioneer, that year after year we visit our great interior city, the City of the Plains, our Capital City, Sacramento, and note its progress in every feature of Christian civilization. The wonderful work of raising the streets over ten feet, and beautifully paving them all, goes rapidly on, extending farther and farther out from the main portions of the city, till the whole is sure to be completed in admirable manner. The buildings and yards are, many of them, of the finest class, and steadily improve. Three of the railroad magnates, Benj. Crocker, Chas. Crocker, and ex-Governor Stanford, are putting up and ornamenting the most expensive and finest residences on the coast, with, perhaps, one exception. The first of these three buildings may be already completed. But these are only three of many hundreds that could be called first class dwellings, mostly brick.

The Legislature had just convened, and we had the pleasure of listening to the fine inaugural address of our Governor. All look to his future with great hope, both as to the man himself, and also for the country under his administration. The Legislature looked well in both branches, as if composed of men who meant earnest and honest business. The new State House is truly a magnificent one, slowly but surely advancing to completion; probably to be finished during the year. We ascended to the topmost possible position accessible, and stepping out on the edge of the highest collonade, stood close by a single column for support, to look down over two hundred and twenty feet upon the little crowds below. Every room is admirably done off, and all the doors and sides ornamented with work completed in most admirable veneering of beautiful native California wood. As to the great railroad buildings of various characters and designs; pages of editorial matter could not do them justice. We went out to the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and found it admirably arranged and managed, where over sixty little ones of all ages under seventeen were gathered together, a happy, sporting lot of children, growing up for usefulness under kind and judicious matrons, Mrs. Baldwin as Principal. We visited the fine rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, and were glad to see their good library and reading rooms, with always some improving their spare time well, in reading. These Christian Associations are admirable in their design and often of great benefit in execution; but in nineteen cases out of twenty the masses for whom they are kindly designed are not directly reached, and this is because the nineteen do not wish to be reached, and try not to be, by the elevating, purifying influence of christianity. Still, courage, Christian brothers, in every such effort. Some are reached for immense good, and the work is to go on till the world is all reclaimed to Christ. The Chinese Sunday Schools are here, as in so many other cities on our coast, an encouraging enterprise of religious benevolence. The first in the State began in the Methodist Church of Sacramento, and then adopted in other churches, till now in the country probably over twenty are conducted with encouraging results. The American Missionary Association has a missionary here, constantly employed in labor among the Chinese, teaching them in both a day school and also evening school, held in the vestry of the Congregational Church. Over twenty Chinese are under regular instruction by this excellent missionary, Mr. Sherman, whose earnest and faithful efforts are worthy of all commendation. These efforts to christianize the Chinese are of great importance for good, to both ourselves as well as to the Chinese.

It is not possible to have, as a permanent part of our population, a degraded race, without becoming more or less degraded onrselves. The law of human experience is, elevate the lower races or be yourselves lowered. There is no exception to this law in the history of the world. California must abide this law. With Chinese among us we must Christianize them, or be, more or less, heathenized ourselves.

The schools of Sacramento are of an excellent order. Indeed this item, as to any place, it seems almost superfluous to mention; for everywhere in our State the system of schools has been so wonderfully improved since the days we can remember, that we feel like indulging in a constant and general laudation of the whole, as all are equally admirable. We can recollect the time when, in the State of Ohio, a teacher in the highest public schools was required by law, in obtaining a certificate, to pass an examination in arithmetic only as far as the Rule of Proportion, then called the Rule of Three; and this came before interest. The public schools need no particularizing, but the independent schools are supported by private patronage and need to be known; hence we especially mention the excellent female seminary of Mrs. Herman Perry. The site was secured in view of such a seminary, and the large three story brick building put up, furnished throughout directly for the object, and the steady progress of the school some five years has proved its worth as a seminary of the first class. There are also others in the city of true worth, but our acquaintance with them was too limited to speak of them with positiveness. All the orders of the day are represented in Sacramento, all aimmg at their various objects of good, with varying degrees of worth in their adaptedness to secure good. The Masons and Odd Fellows, and Good Templars take the lead, but in our arrangement of their real merits we could place the last most decidedly first. The churches, with some other influences of Sacramento, we leave for another article.

Home Missions. III.

In addition to all the other evils resulting from the failure of our Home Missionary Society to meet the demands of its employees when due, is the influence that it exerts in deterring ministers from volunteering to enter its service. It is stated that it was officially declared at the Council at Oberlin, that one of the greatest difficulties of the Society was to find men for its work. This is not to be wondered at when we think how little dependence missionaries could have for some time past on getting their salaries when due. At one time it was announced from the office in New York that there were forty thousand dollars owing to the missionaries for services rendered and reported! The consequence was that some of these self-denying and devoted men were compelled to suffer want as none of our foreign missionaries do; and they were mortified and their influence was injured by their being unable to meet debts contracted for the necessaries of life, because the appropriations made to them by the Society were not paid, as they had assured their creditors they would be. We are told in print, that the confidence of tradesmen in the missionaries was shaken, and in some instances letters were actually written by these tradesmen to the Society at New York inquiring if there was anything due their missionary debtors, and if so, when it would be paid! With such facts before them, can it be expected that young men, or older men even will be found to enter upon a service in which they will be subjected to such trials? We shall continue to have a dearth of home missionaries until there is a change in this respect.

Men cannot be expected to, they ought not to place themselves in circumstances, in which they will not only suffer from want of necessaries of life, but even still more from the loss of their good name and the respect of those from whom they have their daily supplies, because their promises of pay are not fulfilled.

True, the Society at New York is dependent on the contributions of the churches, and it cannot disburse, in the long run, more than they place in its treasury; but the officers can, if the Society has any credit, save the missionaries from the evils alluded to by temporarily borrowing, and it can take such measures as shall effectually arouse the churches to meet the exigencies of the work.

At any rate it is certain that unless the salaries of the missionaries, low as they are, are promptly paid it will be vain to expect any increase of our missionary force. The Congregationalist justly says: "For the lack of men, as well as for other lack, the Home Missionary Society must be held responsible. The churches will not withhold funds that are frankly and pressingly solicited. Young ministers will not refuse a field in which they can count on being remembered and sustained by those at home. And the Society which acts as the agent of the churches in this department of church work occupies a position which virtually gives it the power of providing both money and men.

The sentiment of the churches, as manifested in the National Council, is very plain concerning the work of Home Missions. They are thankful for the past. They still put their confidence in the Home Missionary Society. But they will expect far more from it in future. Impressed with the supreme importance of this work in this land, at this time, they are resolved that it shall be enlarged and carried on with new vigor. As they will entrust the Society with increased responsibilities, so will they expect of it new faith, energy and toil. It must awake and put on strength, or resign its functions into other hands."

The paper presented by Pres. Merriman at Oberlin undoubtedly has done and will do good. The same sheet from which I have quoted above says of it. "It was not commendation of, but comment upon, existing policy and method. There was nothing in it of that good-natured spirit which holds that whatever is is right. Its positiveness of tone may have taken on something of a harshness from the author's manner of reading, which created soreness in some quarters; but the end was peace. The Council could hardly have risen to take the stand it did, in regard to the home missionary work, but for the stirring up produced by this paper. We expressed before hand a hope that the Council would 'apply the spur. President Merriman's was the heel that did it. If not everybody would have chosen to be the instrument, nobody can feel anything but satisfaction with the result."

The *Advance* alluding to "the carefully prepared paper read by Prs.s Merriman," says: "It made sharp criticisms on the policy of the Society, criticisms in some respects, indeed, sharper than sound. While not according with all of its ideas, we were glad of its presentation. It stirred feeling, it excited thought, it betokened freedom, it broke through conventionalities, it relieved manypent-up hearts, and it augured well for the future uses of the Council, as both a spur and a check to the whole group of Societies.

The result was most happy. Let us hope the spirit of the Council will pervade the churches, and that we shall see a new era in this work of home missions. Let us have our State Societies and let there be a universal determination to improve the opportunity God is giving us to plant the standard of the cross and the institutions of the Pilgrims in all our new settlements. J. C. H.

STOCKTON, Jan. 1872.

Doctrinal Basis of the Congregational Council.

There is an impression among some that the National Council at Oberlin made a new departure in doctrine. The *Advance* has encouraged this impression, (if it is not principally responsible for it,) among other denominations and among Congregationalists who were not present at Oberlin. But the impression has no foundation in fact. The doctrinal basis has different elements looking in different directions; and it is possible for one to fasten on one of these, emphasize it, and, overlooking the others or interpreting them under it, arrive at a very erroneous result. In no other way than on the supposition of a strong bias disqualifying for the just balance of the several parts, and leading to an interpretation in the interest of the favorite idea, can it be explained that an intellect so discerning as that of the principal editor of the *Advance*, when prejudice is not in the way, should be so much at fault here. In an article soon after the Council the position was taken which led to the impression that the Council had swung off from the old confessions and adopted, as its doctrinal basis, belief in simple evangelical doctrine. The *Interior* seized on this admission, and felicitated its readers on the superiority of Presbyterianism. It says: "A national Council—Oberlin—makes what the *Advance* calls, and what is, a new departure, breaks down a boundary line which the fathers have fixed, abjures doctrines long honored and widely believed, as having no longer proper place in the church ideal, and concludes it is not necessary to send its action to the churches for their ratification; while a general assembly does not presume to change a letter in its constitution without sending it down to the people for confirmation."

In reply, the *Advance* still maintains and concedes that the doctrinal basis of the Council is simply the broad Evangelical faith. It says: "The Council set up no *ideal;* it simply saw fit to limit its own united and representative confession to those great doctrines in the gospel in which Evangelical Christendom is united * * * * and even for a statement of evangelical doctrine referred back to its old historic confessions."

A glance at the circumstances under which the Council acted will show that the *Advance* does not understand its action.

The Council did not feel itself called upon to to go into a general statement of doctrine. That had been sufficiently done by previous councils, especially the one of Boston. This was understood before the delegates met, and when most of them were chosen. It had been proclaimed in the papers and freely asserted by pastors and laymen. Some of the delegates, on reaching this subject, thought it advisable to make no reference to a doctrinal basis at all; others desired to have the Council anchor itself on the past, no more, no less; others wished a reference to broad evangelical doctrine only; others still desired that the Bible be the sole acknowledged confession; but the great majority felt that it was necessary and honest in making a permanent organization to point, at least, in the organic basis to the doctrinal complexion of those uniting in it—holding to our antecedents, and true to the traditional and present genius of our churches and assisting in maintaining it. It was a difficult and delicate thing to attempt to harmonize convictions so diverse and so earnest and deep, though it was evident that the extreme views of whatever sort were in very small force. Yet it apparently was done. When Professor Bartlett read the report of the committee to whom the subject had been committed, it was unanimously adopted and without debate.

Now, under these circumstances, for one to suppose that the Council understood that it was planting itself on one of the extreme positions that had been advocated, is simply absurd. No such deliberative body, intensely alive to the issues involved, ever puts itself, all at once, without a speech, without any new light, without any change of circumstances, unanimously on the side of one of its extreme wings. There must be a flaw in the interpretation of the action Council, made by the *Advance* and of the taken up by others.

It is not difficult to find it. Let us look at the action itself. The article adopted is as follows:

"They agree in belief that the Holy Scriptures are the sufficient and only infallible rule of religious faith and practice; their interpretation thereof being in substantial accordance with the great doctrines of the Christian faith, commonly called evangelical, held in our churches from the early times, and sufficiently set forth by former general councils."

The first part of the article developed no remarkable diversity of opinion. The latter part covers the ground of the principal debate. In reference to the object of the Council was simply to in- meaning of this part I wish to say that the dicate clearly the general line of interpretation put on the Holy Scriptures, in which the Congregational Churches meeting in the Council agree. This is done by stating that it is an interpretation that is "in *substantial* accordance" not absolute,—some liberty is allowed—"in substantial accordance" with certain "great doctrines of the Christian faith" which are further described by three grammatically parallel clauses, arranged for increasing precision logically, and increasing defineteness rhetorically. The first descriptive clause "commonly called evangelical" is quite general; the second—"held in our churches from the early times"—more specific; and the third—"and sufficiently set forth by former general councils"—quite definite. It is neither just to the action itself nor true to the understanding of it by the Council and to the occasion, to single out one of these clauses and make it shed the interpreting light over the whole. This is the mistake made by the *Advance*. They must be taken all together; and each make its fair and full contribution to the rounded result. If one is not able to put these three elements into one conception, the more is the pity somewhere. But perhaps just this breadth and many-sidedness is true of our Congregational churches themselves; and the symbol adopted by the Council as a symbol of its faith is very likely quite as truly a symbol of the spirit of the churches. The Council, therefore, adopted a basis which embraces the three particulars. It puts itself in the broad evangelical fold in the time of the fathers, and under the standards formerly raised. It repudiates nothing. It stands doctrinally where Congregationalists have always stood—with the Bible alone supreme and first, but interpreting it in general accordance with the interpretation that has given the churches' birth. It does not deny its mother. At the same time it is flexible, free and catholic, and ready for new light and conquests from the Word, as the genius of Congregationalism always has been. I. E. D.

The Pastor and the Sunday School.

[A paper read at the Santa Cruz Sunday School Institute, by the Rev. J. H. Strong, of Soquel.]

The Sunday School is an organization existing in connection with the Church, in some sense as a *child* of the Church, subject to its management. Not that it is by *necessity* in connection with a church organization, for the Sunday School precedes the local churcn. But it is the offspring of the Church; the result of christian effort, carried on as a christian labor, and is properly connected with the Church wherever it exists as a local institution. The Church employs it as her own instrumentality. She labors in it as her own appropriate field; looking to the religious learning of the young, the immediate impression of the truth, and the christian culture of all. It is emphatically a nursery of the Church.

What the Pastor is in relation to his field, he is in his relation to the Sunday School. That is, as he has the supervision and direction, (in connection with the other officers of the church,) of all things pertaining to spiritual and religious labor in his field, so he has (in connection with the officers of the Sunday School), the supervision and direction of its concerns; because the Sunday School is vitally connected with the spiritual interests and religious welfare of his flock.

If the school is not independent of the *church*, it *cannot* be independent of the Pastor of the Church. And if the church is subject to his supervision, as its spiritual head, so is the Sunday School. We suggest this as a principle in these mutual relations, subject to modification, as all general principles may be.

This does not imply that a Pastor should be Superintendent of his school. That depends on circumstances. In general, the Pastor ought not to be Superintendent. The more he can call into exercise the membership of his Church, the better; and where there is abundant material, we think a lay member of the Church would make the best Superintendent.

Neither, on the other hand, is the Superintendent independent of the Pastor. The Superintendent is the Pastor's *assistant*; his *executive officer* in conducting the affairs of the school; not conflicting with, but carrying forward the Pastor's work of instructing and saving the souls of his flock, and though the Pastor is head, by the nature of his spiritual relations to his people, he is not properly an intermeddling head, disturbing the harmony of action; any more than the brain, the head of the nervous system, is naturally a disturber of the harmonious action of the body; but as the body is controlled in harmony of action with the brain, so is the Superintendent by his ability and success in the Sunday School, the Pastor's grateful and acknowledged agent and helper.

By *some* means, the Pastor should be brought into close intimacy with his school. *He* must devise how; but the intimacy ought to be *secured*, so that he can here reach the individual heart, and be able to feel and trace the impression of truth, where it has found lodgment and to what degree; that he may catch the pulsations of a quickening interest in the truth, and that he may gain a warmer sympathy, as the result of this close contact.

The Pastor can greatly aid in the *concerts* of this school, which may be made occasions of interest and profit; and in connection with the Superintendent, he can so arrange diversity of plan and exercise, as to secure not only general attraction and acceptance, but a *sanctified* service, looking to immediate spiritual results. How much he shall participate in the several departments of labor which pertain to the Sunday School, depends in a great measure on the efficiency of his helpers. The more he can commit the details of Sunday School service to the school itself, thoroughly organized with its officers and teachers, the more time he will have to devote to any specialties of his general supervision.

But there is a department in which his service seems most important. It is in the Teachers' Meeting; wherever it is practicable to sustain snch a meeting. Here he is needed as the one ordinarily best qnalified to instruct, and to prepare the minds of the teachers on the truths with which they are to come before their classes; if he may lead them into the knowledge of the truth; into the best modes of expression; to some pointed illustrations; and above all, to the enkindling of their minds and hearts with the spirit of the truth. Another service less directly connected with the Sunday School is, preparing discourses from time to time especially adapted to the children, to be preached in the regular Sabbath service. One of the leading divines of New England, long since obliged to leave his pastorate on account of ill health, said recently, on some public occasion, If there was anything which he regretted, in looking back upon his ministerial work, it was that he neglected to preach to the children, as such. It was a mistake which he would haste to correct, if he could renew his ministerial work.

A discourse simplified to the capacity of children is not to be considered as any the less adapted on that account to the congregation; or any the less acceptable to them. It is supposed to be scripture truth, as in any other discourse, but expressed in simpler terms, with more illustration; and in every way adapted to children, and calculated to elicit their attention. Such preaching at intervals, longer or shorter, is often above all other discourse of the most profit to the adult portion of the congregation. The sermons to children need never be inferior, if they are prepared like other discourses, with sufficient time and study; and if sufficient time and study be not given to them, they ought not to be preached. If any discourses demand the best time and labor, it is the children's discourses; and in such a case, if any discourses will interest the adult portion of the congregation, it is the children's sermons.

Religious Miscellany.

Longing for the Conversion of Sinners.

It is said of the learned John Smith, "that he had resolved very much to lay aside other studies, and to travail in the salvation of men's souls, after whose good he most earnestly thirsted." Of Alleine, author of the "Alarm to Unconverted Sinners," it is said that "he was infinitely and insatiably greedy of the conversion of souls; and to this end he poured out his very heart in prayer and in preaching." Bunyan said, "In my preaching I could not be satisfied, unless some fruits did appear in my work."

"I would think it a greater happiness," said Matthew Henry, "to gain one soul to Christ, than mountains of silver and gold to myself. If I do not gain souls, I shall enjoy all other gains with very little satisfaction, and I would rather beg my bread from door to door, than undertake this great work."—Doddridge, writing to a friend, remarked, "I long for the conversion of souls more sensibly than for anything besides. Methinks I could not only labor but die for it with pleasure."

Similar is the death-bed testimony of the sainted Brown of Haddington:—"Now, after near forty years' preaching of Christ, I think I would rather beg my bread all the laboring days of the week, for an opportunity of publishing the gospel on the Sabbath, than, without such a privilege, to enjoy the richest possessions on earth." "O labor, labor," said he to his sons, "to win souls to Christ."

Rutherford "could assure his flock that they were the objects of his tears, cares, fears, and daily prayers; that he labored among them early and late." "And my witness," said he, "is above, that your heaven would be two heavens to me, and the salvation of you all as two salvations to me." Fleming, in his "Fulfillment of Scripture," mentions one John Welch, "often, in the coldest winter nights, rising for prayer, found weeping on the ground, and wrestling with the Lord on account of his people, and saying to his wife, when she pressed him for an explanation of his distress, "*I have the souls of three thousand to answer for*, while I know not how it is with many of them." Brainerd could say of himself on more than one occasion, "I cared not where or how I lived, or what hardships I went through, *so that I could but gain souls to Christ.* While asleep, I dreamed of these things; and when I waked, the first thing I thought of was this great work. All my desire was for the conversion of the heathen, and all my hope was in God."—*United Presbyterian.*

The Missed Tree.

When an oak, or any noble and useful tree, is uprooted, his removal creates a blank. For years after, when you look to the place which once knew him, you see that something is missing. The branches of adjacent trees have not yet supplied the void. They still hesitate to supply the place formerly filled by their powerful neighbor; and there is still a deep chasm in the ground—a ragged pit—which shows how far his giant roots once spread. But when a leafless pole, a wooden pin, is picked up, it comes easy and clean away. There is no rending of the turf, no marring of the landscape, no vacuity created, no regret. It leaves no momento, and is never missed.

Brethren, which are you? Are you cedars planted in the house of the Lord, casting a cool and grateful shadow around you? Are you palm-trees, fat and flourishing, yielding bounteous fruit, and making all who know you bless you? Are you so useful, that were you once away it would not be easy to fill your place again, but people, as they pointed to the void in the plantation, the pit in the ground, would say, "It was here that the old palm-tree diffused his familiar shadow, and showed his mellow clusters?" Or are you a peg, a pin, a rootless, branchless, fruitless thing, that may be pulled up any day, and no one ever care to ask what has become of it? What are you doing? What are you doing. What are you contributing to the world's happiness, or the church's glory? What is your *business?*—*Hamilton.*

Hopefulness.

Elasticity of spirits renders us not only more companionable by putting every body around in a better humor, but it is an indispensable condition of the full employment of all the powers. How a sunny face, a laughing eye, a cheery tongue fascinates! A good-humored man will always be the center of attraction in any ordinary circle; his sallies of wit, his bits of fancy will command attention when the more grave and austere will repel, and that too the attention of good men; for none, at last, relish more than good people the light and delicate play of racy conversation. Their very purity and candor, the extent to which they are obliged to contemplate the graver aspects of life, make them, if possible, more susceptible to the pleasures which arise from the oddities and incongruities which occur in men and manners; hence their perceptions of the ludicrous are unusually keen, and their capacity for the enjoyment of a joke is only equaled by the ability with which, when demanded, they can appreciate and discharge the more solemn obligations devolving upon them. People are constituted to laugh, and if not perverted by education or disease, they like to laugh, and they hail anybody or anything, under proper limitations, that can provoke them to merriment. Closely allied to this susceptibility is that which disposes the mind to take hopeful views of men and things. —*Rev. H. R. Ridgway.*

No Bible—What Then?

I confess for myself, and with all frankness, that the question is, the Bible—or atheism, anti-atheism, Pantheism; anything rather than deism. Take away the Bible and you take away all the angels. Not a single cherub, or seraph; not a single throne or dominion, or principality or power; not a single morning star or Son of God is left. Gabriel vanishes as a phantom, and Michael melts into air, and is seen no more. Take away the Bible, and you take away the elect succession of inspired men. Not a single patriarch, or priest, or prophet, or apostle, or evangelist remains to proclaim or record a single superhuman oracle. Moses and his law, Isaiah and his visions, dissolve together. Matthew and his gospel, Paul and his epistles, perish in the same fire. Nay, more: take away the Bible, and you take away the Lord Jesus Christ. No longer need any disputes be held in regard to the nature, person or office of Christ, his history, condition or destiny! All the magnificent apparatus in preparation for his coming is gone! The cross crumbles, and the sepulchre sinks, and the throne symbolized by the rainbow that adorns it, like the rainbow passes away. His pre-existence, his current existence, his whole existence, is nothing.

And so of the Holy Spirit; take away the Bible and the spirit, be comes aghost indeed, or rather less than a ghost. Like a meteor, it flashes from the darkness and falls into the blackness of darkness. And so of the Father; take away the Bible, and the Father retires into an impenetrable seclusion, infinitely more oblivious than was ever imagined before. And then, when the earth is exhausted of everything angelic, and the universe of everything divine, what is left? What! is man left? Aha! be it so. But what kind of a man is left? A man without a Maker, without a Savior, and without a purpose and without end. The noblest beings, and yet the meanest and most miserable—all sensibility, sympathy and affection, yet sitting desolate in sackcloth, among the graves of dead friends, full, himself of living memories, ever mourning for the dead, but without hope of their return, having no hope but that he and his children may likewise die and be no more! And what kind of an earth is left? And what kind of heaven? And what kind of a universe? Who cares what kind? If a man be a worm, if angels be specters of worms, if Father, Son and Holy Ghost be mere names without subsistance—who cares what kind?—*The Book Above All.*

Honor Your Business.

It is a good sign when a man is proud of his work or his calling. Yet nothing is more common than to hear men finding fault constantly with their particular business, and deeming themselves unfortunate because fastened to it by the necessity of gaining a livelihood. In this way men fret, and laboriously destroy all their comfort in the work; or they change their business, and go on miserably, shifting from one thing to another till the grave or the poor-house gives them a fast grip. But while occasionally a man fails in life because he is not in the place fitted for his peculiar talent, it happens ten times oftener that failure results from neglect and even contempt of an honest business. A man should put his heart into everything that he does. There is no profession that has not its peculiar cares and vexations. No man will escape annoyance by changing his business. No mechanical business is altogether agreeable. Commerce, in its endless varieties, is affected, like all other pursuits, with trials, unwelcome duties, and spirit-tiring necessities. It is the very wantonness of folly for a man to search out the frets and burdens of his calling, and give his mind every day to a consideration of them. They belong to human life. They are inevitable. Brooding over them only gives them strength. On the other hand, a man has power given him to shed beauty and pleasure on the homeliest toil, if he is wise. Let a man adopt his business and indentify it with pleasant associations; for Heaven has given us imagination, not alone to make us poets, but to enable all men to beautify homely things. Heart-varnish will cover up innumerable evils and defects. Look at the good things. Accept your lot as a man does a piece of rugged ground, and begin to get out the rocks and roots, or deepen and mellow the soil, to enrich and plant it. There is something in the most forbidding avocation around which a man may twine pleasant fancies, out of which he may develop an honest pride.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

"Cannots" and "Cans."

People say they cannot repent. The answer may sound harshly, but our Saviour supplies it—they can perish; and, yet more terribly, they "shall perish."

Some say, "we cannot serve God;" they can then serve mammon, and doing so, can receive the wages of unrighteousness.

Some cannot find or cannot walk in the way of life; they can "walk in the broad way that leadeth to destruction," and walking that way, they not only can, but must, reach an end.

Men think they cannot lead lives of holiness; they can lead lives of sin, and, doing so, they must receive the wages of sin, which is death spiritual and death eternal.

Such are hard sayings, but not as hard as the truths to which they refer.—*Exchange.*

Apathy is one of the worst moral diseases, as it not only incapacitates us from combating the encroachments of vice, but closes every avenue of our souls to the approach of virtue.

Christ More Than the Church.

There is an exclusive and sectarian biogtry—not confined to any one Christian denomination, but in a measure, at least, common to them all—which talks rather of "the Church" than of Christ crucified; of sacraments, rather than of the sacrifice; which practically regards the grace of God as flowing in the channels of its own exclusive ordinances, and the healing power of the living water as abiding rather in the earthen chalice than in the sparkling spring. To hear these men talk of ordinations, and confessions, and successions, and baptisms, one would think that this fountain of salvation were like a mineral-spring at a watering-place, enclosed, and appropriated, and surrounded by liveried water dippers, so that the soul that will not drink from these particular cups must needs perish in agony. And the abomination of this last thing is worse than the first. Tell me that God's eternal decree shuts me away from salvation, and I could better be reconciled to it. The grandeur of the Eternal One, as with his majestic scepter he waves me back from the fountain, would give dignity to destruction.

But to be repulsed from the sweet waters by a poor mortal gesture; to lose the healing draught because a spider's web is spun by the well side; to be driven backward upon God's uncovenanted mercies by some fair-lipped champion of successions and baptisms; to die of thirst in full view of the swelling fountain, because the cup wherewith I would draw and drink hath not the blazon of a Shibbleth—oh! this is intolerable! Why, what is the Church? The fountain of living waters? No, sirs! An enclosure round about that fountain? No, sirs! The Church, all together, or in its distinct denominations, is only a company of thirsty men, who have come to drink, each man for himself, of that blessed fountain, and whose only office is that of the "Bride," to say: "Come—come." Is baptism salvation? No, sirs! Is the Lord's Supper salvation? No, sirs! Are church ordinances salvation? No, sirs! Christ crucified is salvation. Let me meet a poor heathen in the wilderness who never heard of a church or of a sacrament, and to whom in his circumstances a sacrament were impossible, and I tell him the story of Christ crucified for sinners, I say: "Repent and believe, and thou shalt be saved forever."—*Wadsworth.*

The Prospects of Infidelity.

The *Southwestern Presbyterian* thinks, that the controversy with Scripture has ceased to be an inseparable element of science, and says:

If, now, we turn to the other and more direct assailants of the gospel, the change is much more remarkable. The day when Christianity was to die under a flippant sneer is gone, never to return. After Voltaire and Rosseau came Strass and Bour; men who only flattered themselves that learning and industry, working their utmost prodigies, should wrest a victory from the wisest and best religion of antiquity. Then Comte, seeing the failure, attempted a diversion—of which we will presently see the fuits. But the last typical infidel (so far) is Renan; infidel still, to his spinal marrow, but eloquent in such concessions to the wisdom, power and authenticity of the gospels as might make his predecessors writhe in their graves—if they had that privilege.

And what is the present attitude of discovery and belief, in science? Take a few examples. Owen proves the history of the animal kingdom to be the gradual unfolding of a thought—a predetermined and foreshadowed advance. Darwin has cut the ground from under the former deniers of the unity of the human race, by indefinitely widening the limits of variation in species. There, he has gone too far, and denied the very existence of permanent forms, but the truth will be caught in the rebound, and the Bible will have one enemy the less. And Wallace, as original an apostle of the doctrine of selection as Darwin himself, gives an able resumè of proofs that the said doctrine *cannot be applied to man at all*, to account for his existence.

Other philosophers, as Tyndall and Grove, have been studying the imponderable forces of Nature; and they have produced strong reasons for believing that they are all varying forms of one all-sufficing force. They differ among themselves, as yet, upon the question; Which is the original, and which are the dervaitive forces; Tyndall having got as far as the sun, with a tendency to "the regions beyond." We can give them time to settle all that. But in the meanwhile, reappears Mr. Wallace, to make the most astounding advance of all (for theirs is "the advanced thought," you know). The last doctrine stated in his book "On Natural Selection" is that—"All force is probably Will-force." These men, remember, are Comtists.

Habit.

"I trust everything under God," says Lord Brougham, "to habit upon which, in all ages, the law-giver, as well as the school-master, has mainly placed his reliance; habit which makes everything easy, and casts all difficulties upon the deviation from the wonted course. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful and hard; make prudence a habit, and reckless profligacy will be as contrary to the nature of the child grown an adult, as the most atrocious crimes are to any of your lordships. Give a child the habit of sacredly regarding the truth—of carefully respecting the property of others—of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of improvidence which can involve him in distress, and he will just as likely think of rushing into the element which he cannot breathe, as fo lying, or cheating, or stealing."

Temperance.

The King of Our Republic.

BY ELIZABETH HEYWOOD.

Some large boys were talking together, and one said, "Well, what would you think of your country if it should let the Emperor Napoleon come over here and conquer it, and settle down here as comfortably as could be, and destroy our freedom, and establish a Paris police force in New York?"

"Marvin Ward! what are you talking about? It couldn't be done!" said Luke Stout.

"He'd be met down the bay with a salute of iron-clads and a volley from the forts," said Peter Harding.

"But," said Marvin, "we are allowing an enemy quite as tyrannical to settle down here and rule us and make 'iniquity abound.' Great republic this, with a king over it!"

"What do you mean by slandering the great free country like that?" said Luke very angrily.

"O keep your temper, Luke, for I half guess what he's coming to," said Peter.

"Ah," said Marvin, "our king is a great one, firmly on his throne, he thinks, for he rules this city and the State pretty well, and is working hard to get the whole country under his sway."

Peter said, "Speak his name that we may get our muskets ready."

"And hoist our flags of defiance," said Luke.

"And beat the march, march away," said Peter.

"Being Yankees you can guess," said Marvin.

"O, of course, king Alcohol," said Peter.

"He's dead and buried long ago, and has left his son to reign in his stead," said Marvin.

"Ah, the Prince Royal, Whisky! groans and hisses be his salute the country over!" said Luke.

"Yes, for he is a much more deadly enemy than the old king," said Marvin. "Hear what a Boston poet says of him and his prime minister, Lager Beer;" and he read to them the following drinking song, "Adapted (slightly) from the old poets to the new style of 'Beverage,' and dedicated, by George Sennott, to the 'Whisky Ring:'"

Fill high the bowl with Fusil Oil!
With Tannin let your cups be crowned!
If Strychnine gives relief to Toil,
Let Strychnine's generous juice abound!
Let Oil of Vitriol cool your brain,
Or animated atoms brew,
And fill your arteries, hearts, and veins
With glee—and infusorial glue!

Vine! That died out in '58—
What fool would have it back? And how?
The "cup that WILL inebriate
And never cheer" they sell us now.
"The conscious water saw its God
And blushed." What of it? Don't you feel
That water knows the Druggist's rod,
And blushes now—with Cochineal!

Ah-h! Fragrant fume of Kreosote!
Bewitching bowl of Prussian Blue!
Who would not soothe his parching throat
With your mild off-spring, "Mountain Dew?"
Stronger than aught that racked the frame
And shook the mighty brain of Burns,
Surely ye'll set our heads aflame
Whene'er his festal day returns!

Bring on the Beer! Fresh Copperas, foam!
With Alum mixed, in powder fine,
How could my foolish fancy roam
In search of whiter froth than thine?
Thy Indian Berry's essence spread
Through amber wavelets, sparkling clear,
Benumbs dull Care, strikes Feeling dead,
And narcotizes Shame and Fear.

Far down thy bubbling depths, Champagne,
Drowned Honor, Love, and Beauty lie;
They fought th' unequal fight in vain;
Shall we, too, merely drink and die?
Sweet Acetate of lead forbid!
Fill every drink with pangs, and tell
What tortures could—and always did—
Anticipate the stings of Hell!

Then drink, boys! drink! We never can
Drink younger. And we never will
Be men, or aught resembling man,
While poisoners have the power to kill!
Amen! From Frenzy's screech of mirth
To maudlin Sorrow's driveling flow
We'll rave, through scenes unmatched on earth,
And not to be surpassed below.

"First-rate!" said the other two boys; "a great deal better than the Marseillaise! We'll adopt it as a national song—a sort of seconds to Hail, Columbia!"

"Yes, here we have the *character* of our sovereign! Nice fellow, isn't he?" said Marvin.

"Very! Let it be our life-long work to depose him. Here goes for the temperance army," said Peter.

"That's it!" said Marvin; "let us all be recruiting officers for the grand campaign which shall release us from the worst tyrant under the sun!"

Every Christian church ought to have a temperance wheel in its machinery, as much as a Sunday school wheel. Every minister ought to preach and to practice abstinence from the social glass. If alcoholic drinks poison the body and endanger the soul, then the physical and spiritual effects of strong drink ought to be carefully explained from the pulpit.—*Rev. T. L. Cuyler.*

New Jersey seems to be in rather a bad way. The Southern end of it is gradually disappearing under the ocean as has been known for some time, and now we learn that some extensive tracts along the Morris Canal have peen sinking, to the great consternation of the farmers thereabouts. This seems to have taken place about the time of the recent earthquake which troubled that State.

MINISTERIAL AND CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Location.	Name.	Pastor.
CALIFORNIA.	**Congregational.**	
Anaheim	Congregational	Rev. Josiah Bates.
Angels Camp	Congregational	Rev. J. L. Jones, acting.
Antioch	First Congregational	Rev. A. H. Johnson, acting.
Atalanta	Congregational	Rev. J. N. Hubbard, acting.
Battle Creek	Preaching Station	Rev. R. Graves.
Benicia	First Congregational	Rev. W. L. Jones, acting.
Benicia	Principal Female Seminary	Rev. C. H. Pope.
Brooklyn	Mills' Seminary	Rev. E. Corwin.
Brooklyn	Mills' Seminary	Rev. E. S. Lacy.
Cache Creek	First Congregational	
Chico	First Congregational	Rev. J. M. Woodman, acting.
Cherokee Flat	First Congregational	Rev. J. W. Brier, Sr., acting.
Clayton	First Congregational	Rev. J. R. Bradshaw.
Cloverdale	First Congregational	Rev. W. J. Clark, acting.
Coloma	First Congregational	
Copperopolis	First Congregational	Rev. J. L. Jones, acting.
Dixon	First Congregational	Rev. George Morris, acting.
Dutch Flat	First Congregational	Rev. H. Cummings.
Eden Plain	First Congregational	
Eureka	First Congregational	
Folsom	First Congregational	
Grass Valley	First Congregational	Rev. T. G. Thurston, acting.
Haywards	Eden Congregational	Rev. B. N. Seymour.
Hydesville	Congregational	Rev. L. W. Winslow, acting.
Lincoln	First Congregational	Rev. M. B. Starr, acting.
Lockeford	First Congregational	Rev. O. A. Ross, acting.
Los Angeles	First Congregational	Rev. J. T. Wills.
Mokelumne Hill	First Congregational	Rev. J. M. McLain.
Murphys	First Congregational	Rev. J. L. Jones, acting.
National City	First Congregational	
Nevada City, cor. Church and Main sts.	First Congregational	Rev. A. Halliday, acting.
Nortonville	First Congregational	Rev. J. Thomas, acting.
Oakland, Washington, bet. 10th and 11th.	First Congregational	Rev. Dr. Mooar, acting.
Oakland, at the Point	Second Congregational	Rev. D. B. Gray.
Oakland	Prof. Theological Seminary	Rev. George Mooar, D. D.
Oakland	Editor of Bulletin	Rev. W. C. Bartlett.
Oakland	Prof. University of California	Rev. M. Kellogg.
Oakland	Associate Editor Pacific	Rev. S. V. Blakeslee.
Oakland	Without Charge	Rev. J. E. Benton.
Oroville	First Congregational	Rev. J. W. Brier, Jr.
Pacheco	Congregational	Rev. G. E. Ellis, acting.
Petaluma, corner Fifth and B streets	First Congregational	Rev. C. J. Hutchins.
Pescadero	First Congregational	Rev. J. A. Chittenden.
Poland	First Congregational	
Red Bluff	Without Charge	Rev. J. S. Berger.
Redwood	First Congregational	Rev. H. E. Jewett.
Rio Vista	Congregational	Rev. J. J. Powell.
Riverside	Preaching Station	Rev. I. W. Atherton.
Rocklin	Congregational	Rev. M. B. Starr, acting.
Roseville	Congregational	Rev. M. B. Starr, acting.
Sacramento, Sixth street, bet. I and J	First Church of Christ	Rev. I. E. Dwinell, D. D.
San Andreas	First Congregational	
San Bernardino	First Congregational	Rev. J. Bates.
San Buenaventura	Congregational	
San Francisco, cor. California & Dupont	First Congregational	Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.
San Francisco, Taylor near Geary	Second Congregational	Rev. W. W. Macomber, acting.
San Francisco, cor. Fifteenth and Mission	Third Congregational	Rev. W. C. Pond.
San Francisco, bet. Stockton and Powell	Green Street Congregational	Rev. J. Kimball.
San Francisco, cor. Sacram'to & Drumm	Mariners' (undenominational)	Rev. J. Rowell.
San Francisco	Sup't of A. H. M. Society	Rev. J. H. Warren.
San Francisco	Without Charge	Rev. J. P. Moore.
San Francisco	Prof. Theological Seminary	Rev. J. A. Benton, D. D.
San Francisco	Without Charge	Rev. M. Harker.
San Juan	First Congregational	
San Mateo	First Congregational	Rev. T. H. Rouse.
Santa Barbara	First Congregational	
Santa Barbara	Editor	Rev. J. A. Johnson.
Santa Cruz	First Congregational	Rev. S. H. Willey.
Saticoy	First Congregational	Rev. S. Bristol, in charge.
Sonoma	First Congregational	Rev. M. S. Croswell.
South Vallejo	First Congregational	Rev. A. M. Goodhough, acting.
Soquel	First Congregational	Rev. J. H. Strong.
Stockton, Miners' Avenue	First Congregational	Rev. J. C. Holbrook, D. D.
Wheatland	First Congregational	Rev. J. N. Hubbard, acting.
Woodbridge	First Congregational	
Woodland	First Congregational	Rev. S. Rosboro.
OREGON.		
Albany	First Congregational	Rev. W. R. Butcher.
Astoria	First Congregational	Rev. W. A. Tenney.
Dalles	First Congregational	Rev. T. Condon, acting.
Dalles	Teacher	Rev. J. W. Miller.
East Portland	First Congregational	Rev. W. R. Joyslin, acting.
Eugene	Without Charge	Rev. J. H. D. Henderson.
Forest Grove	First Congregational	Rev. S. H. Marsh, D. D., acting.
Forest Grove	President Pacific University	Rev. S. H. Marsh, D. D.
Forest Grove	Prof. Pacific University	Rev. H. Lyman.
Forest Grove	Without Charge	Rev. E. Walker.
Hillsboro'	First Congregational	
North Portland	Preaching Station	Rev. W. R. Joyslin.
Oregon City	First Congregational	Rev. E. Gerry, acting.
Portland	First Congregational	Rev. G. H. Atkinson, D. D.
Salem	First Congregational	Rev. P. S. Knight.
Salem	Without Charge	Rev. O. Dickinson.
WASHINGTON TER.		
Olympia	Missionary	Rev. C. A. Huntington.
Port Madison	Preaching Station	Rev. J. F. Damon.
Seattle	First Congregational	Rev. J. F. Damon, acting.
Walla Walla	First Congregational	Rev. P. B. Chamberlain, acting.
Walla Walla	Missionary and Teacher	Rev. C. Eells.
NEVADA.		
Eureka	Preaching Station	Rev. J. Price.
Reno	First Congregational	Rev. A. F. Hitchcock, acting.
CALIFORNIA.	**Presbyterian.**	
Alameda	First Presbyterian	Rev. S. W. Webb.
Alvarado	First Presbyterian	Rev. C. Parks.
Amador	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. Woods, acting.
Anaheim	Westminster Church	Rev. L. P. Webber.
Arcata	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. S. Todd, acting.
Benicia	First Presbyterian	
Bloomfield	Big Valley Presbyterian	
Bodega	Shiloh Presbyterian	Rev. R. McCulloch.
Brooklyn	First Presbyterian	Rev. O. Hamstreet, acting.
Calistoga	First Presbyterian	
Centerville	Without Charge	Rev. W. F. B. Lynch.
Centerville	Presbyterian Home Missionary	Rev. W. W. Brier.
Centerville	First Presbyterian	Rev. C. Parks.
Chico	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. Fairbairn, acting.
Columbia	First Presbyterian	
Davisville	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. D. Strong, acting.
Gilroy	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. M. Stewart, acting.
Healdsburg	First Presbyterian	Rev. R. R. Wells, acting.
Ione	First Presbyterian	Rev. L. Thompson, acting.
Jackson	First Presbyterian	
Marysville	First Presbyterian	Rev. W. McKaig, D. D.
Mendocino	First Presbyterian	Rev. C. S. Dewing, acting.
Napa	First Presbyterian	Rev. R. Wylie.
Napa		Rev. J. Wylie.
New San Diego	Teacher	Rev. C. R. Clarke.
Oakland, Broadway, bet. 12th and 13th.	First Presbyterian	Rev. Dr. Poor.
Oakland	Teacher	Rev. D. McClure.
Oakland	Without charge	Rev. J. Sessions, D. D.
Oakland	President Female Seminary	Rev. E. B. Walsworth, D. D.
Placerville	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. M. Newell.
Red Bluff	First Presbyterian	
Rio Vista	Without charge	Rev. B. J. Lowe.
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Sacramento		Rev. N. Slater.
Salinas		Rev. W. H. Wilson.
San Diego	Presbyterian	Rev. J. S. McDonald.
San Buenaventura	Presbyterian	Rev. W. Campbell.
San Francisco, Mission st., bet. 3d and 4th	Howard Presbyterian	Rev. E. S. Carpenter.
San Francisco, cor. Folsom and Seventh	Emanuel Presbyterian	Rev. J. Pierpont, acting.
San Francisco, Potrero	Olivet Presbyterian	Rev. R. G. McCarthy.
San Francisco, Stockton street	First Presbyterian	
San Francisco, NW. cor. Powell & Geary	Calvary Presbyterian	Rev. J. Hemphill.
San Francisco, Tylor st., near Taylor	Central Presbyterian	Rev. T. M. Cunningham, D. D.
San Francisco, Post st., above Mason	St. John's Presbyterian	Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D.
San Francisco, Westminster	Hayes Valley, (City)	
San Francisco, cor. Larkin and Pacific	Larkin street Presbyterian	Rev. J. G. Downing, acting.
San Francisco, bet. 21st and 22d sts.	Howard street Church	Rev. S. Woodbridge, D. D.
San Francisco	United Presbyterian	Rev. M. M. Gibson.
San Francisco	Chinese Missionary	Rev. A. W. Loomis.
San Francisco	Agent American Bible Society	Rev. F. Bird.
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San Jose	First Presbyterian	Rev. E. M. Betts.
San Leandro	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. F. White, LL. D.
San Leandro		Rev. J. Alexander.
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Santa Barbara	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. Phelps, D. D.
Santa Barbara	Teacher	Rev. S. S. Harmon.
Santa Barbara		Rev. H. N. Dobbins.
Santa Clara	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. P. Post.
Santa Rosa	First Presbyterian	Rev. S. P. Whiting.
Santa Rosa		Rev. C. H. Crawford.
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Stockton	First Presbyterian	Rev. B. E. S. Ely.
Tomales	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. R. Hammond.
Two Rocks	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. R. Hammond.
Vallejo	First Presbyterian	Rev. N. B. Klink, acting.
Visalia	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. Edwards, acting.
Walnut Creek	Preaching Station	Rev. H. R. Avery, in charge.
Watsonville	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. J. Compton, acting.
Wilmington	Presbyterian	Rev. W. C. Harding.
NEVADA.		
Carson	First Presbyterian	Rev. I. N. Hurd, acting.
Elko		Rev. J. Brown.
Virginia	First Presbyterian	
OREGON.		
Albany	First Presbyterian	Rev. S. G. Irvine.
Albany		Rev. W. J. Monteith.
Ashland	Preaching Station	
Brownsville		Rev. R. Rube, acting.
Brownsville	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. S. Rissoner.
Calapooia	First Presbyterian	Rev. E. R. Geary, acting.
Corvallis	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. A. Hanna.
Diamond Hills	First Presbyterian	Rev. R. Rube, acting.
Eugene City	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. M. Dick.
Jacksonville	First Presbyterian	Rev. M. A. Williams, acting.
Portland	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. L. Lindsley, D. D.
Salem		Rev. T. J. Wilson.
WASHINGTON TER.		
Dalla		Rev. R. N. Fee.
Olympia	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. R. Thompson.
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Literary Notices.

CUES FROM ALL QUARTERS, or the Literary Recluse. Roberts Bros., Boston, pp. 336, 12 mo. $1.50.

This charming book might be called a new volume of the curiosities of literature, arranged according to a few interesting subjects, brought down to the latest times, and written in a far more pleasing style than that of the elder Disraeli. For an odd selection of subjects and a certain quaintness of treatment it reminds one of the essays of the "country parson;" while the pains which the author takes to bring all literature under contribution and make it speak to the point reminds us of T. W. Higginson. There is something of the air of a common-place book; but why need any one object to having many authors thus quoted, that he may gain a slight acquaintance in this way with many, a nearer view of whom is forbidden by lack of time or opportunity. These essays are hardly so much essays, as strings of pearls collected in all quarters, and strung on a slender thread of argument or suggestion.

Those whose sole intellectual food is fiction, or those who have no acquaintance with the great names of literature, need not attempt to follow these "cues;" such they will not lead anywhere. But the thoughtful reader and student will find much that is stimulating and suggestive, as well as charming,–both instruction and recreation. The new suit in which Roberts Brothers have dressed their recent 12mo books, and in which this and the next we shall mention are bound, is beautiful. We do not see why it is not just as easy and as cheap to use pleasant colors and neat designs on the outside of books as the contrary; yet it is a fact that few publishers display a correct taste in these matters.

ENGLISH LESSONS FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE. By J. R. Seely and E. A. Abbott: Roberts Brothers; pp. 303, $1.50.

This is Prof. Seely, author of Ecce Homo, one of the best of living English writers. The book is a very valuable one. It is not ill grammar, it does not exhibit the structure and laws of the language in full, it is rather a guide or assistant in gaining accuracy and effectiveness of written style, and in avoiding faults and errors. The appendix is an excellent little treatise on fallacies, or errors in reasoning: There is added a set of questions, fitting the book for use in classes. We wish it could supersede some of the old works on composition and rhetoric over which so many scholars have wasted their time. It is more practical, more interesting, more useful than they, draws its examples from a familiar range of authors, deals less in abstractions, bows less to "high authority."

We wish every editor in the land would study this book. especially the chapter on fallacies.

STRONG AND STEADY, or Paddle Your Own Canoe. Loring, Boston, Publisher; pp. 362, $1.50.

We do not believe that Young Americans in general are, deficient in self-reliance, or that many of them need to be exhorted to "paddle their own canoes." Still, if any do need such a moral, here is a well-told story to enforce it. The wood-cut illustrations are beneath contempt. Why *must* such things be printed in books for boys? Their taste should be educated and improved by the pictures they see, if any are to be introduced; not debased by vile ink-spots worthy only of a dime novel.

All the above books can be had at A. Roman & Co.'s new store, No. 11 Montgomery street.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Through the kindness of Senator Casserly, we have receieved a copy of this bulky document. We should not like to be compelled to read it through. The management of the government printing is second only to the franking privilege, as a gigantic abuse. These reports ought to be made so brief and condensed that people would read them, and then printed in the newspapers. They would thus reach a hundred times more readers, and would not drive them distracted, when reached, with verbosity.

RESOLUTION, a novel by A. S. Roe: Carleton, New York; pp. 350; $1.50.

The previous works of this author have had a very large circulation. This one is good, of satisfactory moral and religious tone, but of no great power. Still, it is more interesting and more likely to be beneficial than very many of the books in our Sunday school libraries, and, in our judgment, is quite suitable to be placed there, if these libraries are to be stocked with novels, as is at present so largely the case.

BRAZEN GATES; Carleton, New York; pp. 248, 12 mo. $1.50.

A somewhat ambitious fairy story, imitation, it seems to us, of the first part of Geo. MacDonald's Phantastes, and, it need hardly be said, a long way off. In our judgment, the equal of MacDonald in allegory has not written since Bunyan. Yet though the present book is not a success as an imitation or in comparison with the great master, it has some merits, and conveys some useful lessons in a pleasant way. The style is marred by the constant use of thee and thou, which, instead of making it more quaint and fairy-like, is only wearisome.

ANTIDOTE TO THE "GATES AJAR." Pamphlet, 25 cents; (tenth thousand;) Carleton, Publisher.

A trenchant criticism, in a friendly and excellent spirit, of a book which made some noise in the world. Its success was due in great measure to its faults. Morbid sentimentalism and "spiritualistic" tendencies are enough, in these days, to give a book a "run." Miss Thackeray asks the question, why female writers are so melancholy, and their novels so depressing, but fails to answer it. Her own tales go far to refute the charge, with their bright cheerfulness and naturalness. The case of the "Gates Ajar," however, might be cited to show that the charge is true, and that women not only write sad books, but like to read them, for, in spite of some gleams of naturalness and truth, the whole impression of the book is very melancholy.

The last three publications may be found at Bancroft & Co's., Market St.

The Boston Recorder is one half the Congregationalist, and printed from the same type. For those who cannot afford to take a paper with so long a name as the latter, it is very desirable, furnishing as much religious intelligence, and at, one half the cost, viz. $1 50 a year.

Harper's Weekly for Dec. 30th, has at length arrived, and can be had of W. E. Loomis. A fine cartoon, by Nast, represents the Roman Church, in the form of Archbishop Manning, with one hand trying to entice the freedmen of the South away from their schools and churches, while in their other hand, behind his back, he holds a pair of hand cuffs, marked, "priestly slavery."

It may henceforth be written of Every Saturday and Harper's Weekly: Their "warfare is accomplished." Every Saturday, as an illustrated paper, withdraws with the close of the year, and leaves Harper's (virtually) in sole possession of the field.

Prof. Park will furnish a biographical sketch of the late Dr. S. H. Taylor for the next Congregational Quarterly.

Spielhagen, the successful author of "Problematic Characters," "Through Night to Light," and other novels, is to lecture on Shakespeare the coming spring in the United States. Is there any German who can let Shakespeare alone?

Of Henry Ward Beecher's "Life of Christ," just published, the New York *World* sharply says: "It is annoying to compare such a sloppy piece of work with such an historical study as 'Ecce Homo.' Mr. Beecher is a pulpit orator of the very highest rank. And yet he stoops to become a tenth-rate historian in his 'Life of Jesus,' as he stooped to become a tenth-rate novelist in his 'Norwood.'"

The Christian Locket, which has just reached us, is an extra holiday number of the *Old and New*, dated Dec. 25, 1871. It contains a great deal of excellent reading, beautifully printed, and in a very handsome cover. It is a very handsome present from publisher to subscriber.

EDUCATIONAL.

Commenting upon the alleged fact that the salary of President Eliot, of Harvard College, is $2,200, and that of the chief cook of the Parker House $4,300, the Boston *Traveler* says: "There is nothing very alarming in the statement; it only suggests that there are more men fitted for the presidential chair of this college than are capable of taking charge of the kitchen of a first class hotel!"

The statistics just published by the Russian Department of Education, show that the efforts of the Government to raise the educational status of the Empire are sadly needed. In Siberia only one person in 644 is under schooling; in the southern provinces, one to 532; in the three Old Russian provinces, having no school boards, one to 471; in the Old Russian provinces, having no boards, one to 168; in the Kingdom of Poland, one to 31; in the Baltic provinces, one to 19.

The New England Association of Superintendents of Public Schools, at a recent meeting held in Boston, passed the following resolution.

"*Resolved*, That we consider the practice of marking the merit of the daily recitation of the pupils as objectionable, and recommend its discontinuance. We, however, approve and recommend marking the merit of written examinations."

A correspondent of the Churchman calls attention to the practice of Protestant parents sending their children to Roman Catholic schools. The writer was at one time a lecturer in a prominent Roman Catholic Seminary for young Ladies, and observed how many indirect arts were used to pervert the pupils from their Protestant faith. In the case of a very large proportion of these, the arts were successful. He is sure that Protestant parents are not sufficiently alive to the danger of the practice referred to. We are glad to renew warning upon a matter of such importance. Most persons, form their religious preferences and their opinions, as well as their intellectual habits and tastes, just at that age when they are or ought to be at school. It is all important, therefore, that they be educated where the religious atmosphere about them will be healthful; where they will be likely to be established in just those truths and principles which the Christian parent himself regards as nearest the only rule of faith. Why send to institutions which make no account of religion; or where either erroneous doctrine or church form which hinder rather than help the religious life are maintained? In sending a child out from under the roof of home, no question is so vital as that which concerns the religious or irreligious influences which are to be encountered.—*Congregationalist.*

Compulsory education has been adopted in Texas. A term of schooling, not less than four months in each year, is required of "all the scholastic population." The School Directors of the several districts may separate the blacks and whites, if, in their judgment, "the peace and success of the school, and the good of the whole may require;" or they may "require the attendance of the blacks and whites in the same school."

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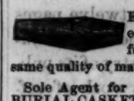

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SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1872.

Messrs. John H. Carmany & Co. having ceased to be publishers of THE PACIFIC on the first day of January, 1872, the Trustees of THE PACIFIC hereby notify all persons indebted to THE PACIFIC to make payments to C. A. Klose, Business Manager of the present publishers, or to Rev. S. V. Blakeslee, their Travelling Agent.

HENRY DUTTON, Secretary.

San Francisco, Jan. 3, 1872.

Refering to the above, all communications on business should be addressed to

C. A. KLOSE, Box 45, San Francisco.

Office, 536 Clay street, with BACON & Co.

IT is the custom of the publishers of the Sacramento *Union* to issue, at the beginning of each year, an immense double sheet, giving a complete summing up of the year's statistics in every department of trade, agriculture and mining—a chronicle of all notable events, etc. This year they exceeded all former efforts in that direction. The New Year's *Union* contains twelve pages of finely printed matter, and is a monument to the skill and industry of its publishers. It is valuable as a work of reference. Every farmer and business man should read it.

A CHRISTIAN daily newspaper was commenced in New York last July, by Mr. John Dougall, who had for ten years previously conducted a Christian daily in Montreal, Canada, with great success. Mr. Dougall brought the highest testimonials from Canada, and the New York *Daily Witness* soon obtained very favorable notices from a great number of religious and secular journals.

THE New York *Weekly Witness* now makes its appearance an eight-page paper, full of interesting matter, including news, markets, and copious extracts from leading journals. The subscription is one dollar per annum, to be sent to John Dougall, *Daily Witness*, 162 Nassau street, New York.

THERE is a law in some of our States, perhaps in Oregon, which allows the people of any county, town, city, ward, election precinct, school district, or any other lawful division of people and territory, to vote at any legal election, whether or not, licenses to vend intoxicating drinks, shall be granted for the succeeding year, in that particular section of the town, city, or county. Such a law might work well in this state—it certainly would be democratic. The majority would govern, and an otherwise sober village or district could lawfully rid itself of a nuisance. We think, too, that licenses should be fixed at high rates, and granted for no more than three months at a time. The vending of liquors should be under the most stringent regulations, if not entirely prohibited. Let us try the leaving of the privilege of selling liquors, to the popular vote.

WE observe a disposition on the part of the State Legislature, to adopt resolutions urging our members of congress, in each house, to favor the Postal Telegraph scheme. To this we have no objection whatever. Would it not also be well to encourage our members of congress to engage in active endeavor toward securing the abolition of the "franking privilege," which has become such an enormous abuse? A year or two ago, the U. S. Senate unexpectedly voted down the bill to abolish this burdensome "privilege." The present Senate is somewhat changed, and may do better. If not, it must not complain should it be scolded and abused, through mouths, for clinging to a usage which is absolutely unjust. We can have a letter or newspaper sent to any postoffice in the land, for one cent, in a few years, if we can once be rid of this abominable "franking privilege."

OUR Industrial School has a hard time of it, through lack of funds, lack of harmony among its managers, and lack of subordination among the pupils. It pains us to hear that in its vicinity there are other storms than those which howl through the skies. The school is unfortunate in being so much a mixed affair; not exactly a state institution, nor a city institution, nor a private institution. It is quite time it were thoroughly reorganized. The state should take it and make it a combined penitentiary and reform school for the younger classes of criminals. And then the city should establish a house of refuge and correction for the homeless, vagrant, and viciously inclined children, under fifteen years of age. The numbers have become too large at the present Industrial school, and the younger lads, mere children in years, are thrown too much under the influence of great, hardened, fellows, who are preternaturally wicked. No more than a hundred, at the most, should ever be in the same institution for correction, instruction and reformation. Not half so many "hoodlums," as now, would trouble us, were the lads most exposed to evil influences early sent to well managed schools of compulsion and houses of correction. Unless we soon put all vagrants in the right place, the "hoodlums" will own the police and rule the city.

THE Marysville *Appeal* says:

"The last Legislature made a serious mistake when it repealed the Act prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons. This fact has been amply demonstrated by the observation of every citizen since that time, in the great number of bloody affrays that have occurred, and the frequency with which human life has been taken, in quarrels growing out of the most trivial provocation.

We are of the same opinion. We never could understand why the law against carrying concealed weapons should have been repealed. There is no need of our going armed. We live in a civilized country. We have the protection of good laws. There are no savage beasts running wild in our streets. Hostile Indians do not prowl about our dwellings. And at the worst, if we have unknown foes, nobody but a villain and a coward attacks an unarmed man. So there is no need that we should go armed. There is the danger of killing some one under an angry impulse, gone in a moment; and danger of killing ourselves or our friends, by the careless or awkward handling of our arms when removing our garments or examining our weapons. A good and effective law against the carrying of concealed weapons should be re-enacted.

AFTER all that we have read concerning the Postal telegraph scheme, recommended in the President's message, we feel constrained to favor it. The objections urged against it, are, most of them, weak. If the managers and operators are required to be appointed by the competitive system, the administration of the affairs of the Postal telegraph would be taken right out of the hands of "politicians," and escape some of the troubles which beset the present Postoffice management. The telegraph is needed more and more for private correspondence, but cannot be so used till the charges shall have been greatly reduced. Were our telegraph owned by the government, the charges could be reduced to one-half or one-third the present rates, because the companies who own them operate them for the sake of making money, while the government would operate them only to pay expenses. In several lands of the old world, the telegraphs are owned by the governments, and operated in connection with the postal system, and all goes well. In postal and telegraphic matters, England, not to say Belgium, Holland, and other countries, are a hundred years in advance of us. Let us stride the lightning and catch up.

Week-day Lecture.

BY REV. A. L. STONE, D. D.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 3, 1872.

There is danger, in our economy of Christian living, that we separate the work of Christ from Christ himself; that we look back to a past event rather than up to a present and living Saviour; that we take, for our faith and hope, a history rather than a current and unfailing ministry; that when Christ offers himself as our "living bread," we feed upon him sacramentally rather than vitally; that we thus commemorate rather than appropriate our Lord and Life, feeding upon a dead rather than a living Christ.

What the soul wants for its spiritual life is "bread," rather than a memory; and daily bread as truly as the body. We do well to recall all that Jesus has wrought for us, and to keep a visible memorial of this historic past; but if we try to live simply on this grateful remembrance, we shall starve. If we are to have life, strength and growth, as Christians, Christ himself must be to us, through his work in the past, and by what he ministers to us now and continually, our unfailing source of vitality.

He is our bread in the natural hunger of the heart for a *portion*. Hunger is a strong word, and indicates a mighty fact in our constitutional life. But it is not too strong a word for the natural craving of the heart. It is that cry out of every human soul, uttering itself on all the levels of humanity, from morning to evening of our days—in the nursery, in the play-ground of childhood, in the ardent pursuits of youth, in the busy cares of manhood, the one never silent voice of our nature—"Who will show us any good"? It is a vague, vast, hungry restlessness, which the world can never fill, never satisfy. It is most importunate and most perilous with the largest and deepest natures.

I have read the testimony of an experienced teacher, who had conducted many generations of girl life through their course of study, that the brightest of his pupils, those with largest brain and deepest heart, were those who most frequently made a wreck of character and life. The demands of their nature were so great and the limitations of their circumstances so inexorable, that they turned for excitement and relief into the paths of shame, rather than pine in the unfed emptiness of their spirit.

Some people don't know what the matter is with them, roving all fields for sweets, and bringing nothing home to the hive of their thoughts.

There is no pacification for this restlessness, no bread for this hunger, till the soul turns to Christ. And when once he is known and met and received, when the sweetness of his friendship is felt, when the void heart is filled with his love, when we perceive how deeply he searches and heals our heart, what an insight he has into our nature and its needs, and how abundant and adequate his supplies, then, and not till then, our soul is fed and satisfied.

So, too, he is our bread to the natural hunger of the heart for *occupation*. Every earnest spirit asks for its work. Even frivolous hearts grow weary of their emptiness and idleness. What shall we do as our life-work, where shall we find it, how shall we take hold of it? There are more such brooding inquiries than are ever made public. A lady of culture and wealth once plead with those who were caring for the poor. Oppressed as they were with poverty, shut up to hard toil for scanty supplies of daily bread, she yet envied them, for their hands and hearts were occupied. "As for me," she said, "I have everything which heart can wish of earthly good; plenty, elegance, equipage, jewels and dress; I need not lift a hand, and I am a burden to myself. I am utterly weary. I have nothing to do. This round of pleasure—this going and coming for entertainment and excitement—leaves me always desolate and forlorn. Pity me, and the class to which I belong."

Yes, the soul wants its work. It can not play with life and be satisfied. This is all a hollow show. It never breaks the shell and gets to the meaty kernel of living.

But join Christ in his enterprises of recovering love—take the tasks of the day from his lips—see him in every humble service to be wrought for any that need help, and the hunger is appeased.

So, too, is it in our sense of unworthiness and condemnation. Only as we hide under the skirts of his righteousness, and hold his wounded hand as we come to the Father, or attempt earthly duty, can we have any comfort beneath the eye of God.

For the beginning and the development of our spiritual life, we must go to him. Penitence, reform, upward struggling, all fail and disappoint us, till we take him as the spring and source of life. *Life*, a fountain of life, an unfailing life within is what we want, and he is our life. Love, joy, hope, submissive zeal, courage, he must find and sustain every day, or they wither and die. And he offers himself for our daily feeding—"My flesh is meat indeed."

Pacific Theological Seminary.

Do not forget it, Pastors, S. S. Superintendents, and members of our churches. Pray for it. Dwell thoughtfully on that petition, "Thy Kingdom come," and remember that the interests of Christ's Kingdom on the Pacific coast, are closely linked with this school of the Prophets. Some of the wise men of the East, who have visited and looked upon our country, tell us that the increase in our population in the next quarter of a century, will astonish those who live to see it.

We know at least that we have already a peculiar population. Here are gathering representatives from all nationalities, creeds, beliefs and unbelief's. There is, and is to be, a growing conflict between opposing systems of moral philosophy and religious trusts.

Here must needs be shown, in the clearest possible light, if the churches do their duty, the paramount adaptation of the religion of Jesus to the wants of all classes, races and conditions of men. Whence are the standard bearers of this work to come? It must be said that many who are fitted to labor in the older states with comparative acceptance, are not so well fitted for the work here.

There are peculiar developments of human nature, habits, customs, etc., which cannot be so readily understood by those whose habits of thought and life are matured and moulded before coming here. With all respect to those noble men, who come to us from New England, and a warm welcome to them as they answer to our cry for help, we may safely say that the young men who will be raised up from this heterogeneous population of the Pacific coast, will have an immense advantage over those coming from other portions of the country.

No section of our country can raise up more royal champions for the cross of Christ, than this same Pacific coast, if the means for so doing are provided with a liberal hand.

Without indulging too profusely in the "brag," we claim to believe that there is something in our famous climate in our rich and varied scenery, in the broad and extensive scale on which Nature has planned our mountain ranges and fertile valleys, our wide, generous rivers, bays and harbors, that is calculated to develop active thought and breadth of mental vision; while the attrition of mind—the conflict of opinion, and the keen discussion of moral questions from every stand-point of belief, will toughen and strengthen and sharpen the faculties of mind and genius, those powers of reason, logic, poetry and imagination that shall be consecrated to the master's service, and proclaim his matchless name.

Will not our pastors and churches see to it that the scale on which we plan for the Seminary shall in some measure accord with the natural advantages by which we are surrounded? Let all our people take this matter home to warm and loving hearts, as an instrument for the glory of God, and pray fervently for it. Let individual contributions be made; let the collections in the churches be generous. Adopt it, churches, as your child, and bring it up with generous provisions. Do not starve it or allow its tattered garments to proclaim a thriftless or penurious parentage.

Watch, closely pastors, Sunday-school superintendents, and teachers for boys and yonng men whom you can lead through the Golden Gate Academy into the Seminary, where, with faithful training, they may be prepared to go forth as heralds of salvation to men.

Financial Account of the California Bible Society.

The receipts, during the year, from various sources, have been as follows: From rents, $3,667; from donations, $853; sales, $4,693: temporary loans, $346. Expenditures: Real estate, $727; American Bible Society, $2,916; interest and taxes, $2,662; freight and cartage, $525; printing $60; Colporteur work, $2,646.

There is one statement in these tables to which we desire to call special attention: Our colporteur work, which is emphatically the missionary work of the Society, drew on our funds last year to the amount of $2,600; our donations for the same time amounted to four hundred dollars in value: that is, in doing the benevolent work of the Society, we paid out over three thousand dollars. To carry out this work is the appropriate mission of the Churches; to them, therefore, we turn for aid, that we may do it faithfully and efficiently; for we can not restrict our operations in this behalf, and be faithful to the trust committed to us by the Churches themselves in this very matter. But it is first to be noted that while the Society expended full three thousand dollars to do for the Churches the very essential work of circulating the Bible in our midst, the Churches aided us in performing that work only to the extent of one thousand—leaving a deficiency of two thousand dollars.

The Society appeals to the Churches during the present year for aid to circulate God's Word. Shall we not say, the truth itself pleads with those to whom the sacred oracles are in trust committed, saying: There are doors of opportunity opened by the providence of God for the entrance of the Word; may we not enter in? There are fields ready for the seed; shall the seed not be sown? There are hands full of blessings for the ignorant and the destitute; shall the blessings be withheld? Let the Great Head of the Church, who, once on earth, sat by and saw the gifts coming into the treasury, see such readiness of giving for His Word's sake, as shall enable us to do our work the coming year. B.

The mortuary report for the city of Stockton, for the last year, shows 151 deaths. This is 15 to every 1,000 inhabitants, which shows a healthy condition of things. That city has been greatly misrepresented as to its healthiness. Statistics for the last ten years prove that it has a less per cent. of deaths to its population than many other towns that boast of their superiority. In Sacramento the deaths were last year 20 to 1,000 people.

The enthusiasm of a man of genius appears to the multitude like madness.

Religious Intelligence

The West.

The meeting of the Club held last Monday was, in some respects, one of unusual interest. The conversation related to the best way of dealing with Chinese candidates for church membership. Such candidates are offering themselves to our churches, and while there is no question at all as to the cordiality with which they should be welcomed, the need is deeply felt of a wise caution lest they take vows upon them which they do not understand, and profess what they do not at heart believe. The club was favored, by invitation, with the presence and suggestions of Rev. A. W. Loomis of the Presbyterian Chinese, Mission in this city. The statements made as to the views and the spirit of the Chinese converts were very encouraging.

Last Sunday, at the Second Cong. Church in this city, five children were baptised by Prof. J. A. Benton. Most of the parents had been received to that church during his pastorage; some of them were married by him.

Rev. E. S. Lacy preached at the First Cong. Church in this city last Sunday morning and assisted in the administration of the Lord's Supper. Rev. Dr. Stone preached in the evening at the Skating Rink, to a large congregation, on Miracles in their relation to the constancy of law.

Rev. J. H. Warren is supposed to be, at this date, in Los Angeles, or in that vicinity.

At St. John's Pres. Church,—Rev. Dr. Scott, Pastor—a collection was taken last Sunday in behalf of the Protestant Orphan Asylum which reached the noble amount of $553. This Church has set a good example in issuing a circular for distribution, at private houses and hotels, we suppose, giving the location of the church, the hours of service, and the name of the Pastor, and announcing a new series of discourses to be "addressed particularly to the young men and women of cities." The list of subjects is so well selected and attractive that we give it in full: 1. Cities as the homes of young people; 2. Advantages and trials of city life; 3. Influence of city society on one "away from home;" 4. Pursuit of wealth under city excitements; 5. The progressive strength of city habits; 6. Duty of citizens and employers towards young people; 7. Relation of young people to the church, and the church's duty to them; 8. Young people's Sunday; 9. Mistaken remedies for trouble; 10. True piety, the only safety, and the highest happiness of youth.

Rev. E. M. Betts, will be installed as Presbyterian Church, at pastor of the San Jose, on the 21st inst.

We have received the Programme of a Bible meeting held on Sunday evening, Dec. 17th, at the Congregational Church in Santa Cruz. It includes addresses by Revs. F. Buel, S. H. Willey and A. J. Nelson, Mr. D. Tuthill and Dr. C. L. Anderson; interspersed with singing, and making up what must have been a very pleasant and useful service.

A Concert is to be given at St. John's Pres. Church, on Post street, between Mason and Taylor, on Tuesday evening next, in aid of the Organ Fund. The choir of the church, comprising some of the best singers in the city, give the Concert, assisted by Mrs. Marriner, and the Amphion Quartette Club.

Six additions to the churches were reported at the Club last Monday.

The building and lot of our Methodist brethren on Mission street, in this city, now worth $45,000, has cost the Book Concern in New York $7,247, according to statement made in the *Methodist*. The rent received for a dwelling above the store, and adjoining lots, from October 1871, was $12,518.50 gold, being more than twice the cost paid by the New-York Concern, by $528. And without this revenue from rent to pay taxes, assessments, help in the store, and supplement the receipts of the *Advocate* the New-York Concern must have furnished the money, or the California branch must have failed. These figures make a most creditable showing. The Concern has evidently been under skillful mnagement by Dr. Thomas, who, we believe, has had charge of it from the beginning. It is the germ of a great Pacific coast publishing house."

Last week's *Advocate* contains the annual report of the Chinese Mission School, conducted by Rev. O. Gibson, and anaccount of the annual examination, which occurred on the 21st, ult. The school-room was filled, many of the spectators being Chinese. "The exercises consisted of singing, recitations and class examinations on the studies. The school is divided into primary, intermediate and senior classes. The examinations were quite thorough and the responses were, in most cases, entirely satisfactory. A few of the pupils gave evidence of talent of a high order.'

From the annual report we get the following facts. The school was open Jan, 2. 1871, with three teachers and twenty-three scholars. The average attendance for that month was fourteen. The whole number of different scholars during the year was 105: average attendance 25. A nominal charge of one dollar per month, is made for tuition; but the payment of it is not exacted. Payments upon it, however, have amounted to $233. Regularly graded classes are insisted upon, even at the loss of pupils. There are three of such classes, the highest of which has had twelve in it, though now showing but two. Irregular attendance is the chief obstacle encountered.

During the revival at Visalia in connection with the labors of Rev. P. Harrison, seventy-five have professed conversion, fifteen have been baptised, and twenty-two admitted to membership in the Methodist church.

A correspondent of the *Occident*, in giving a sketch of Senator Corbett of Oregon, says: He is free from the drinking customs so prevalent among our public men. He does not even use tobacco in any form. He is a Christian, a member of the Presbyterian Church in Portland, a generous supporter of philanthropic and religious institutions.

The *Pacific Observer*, organ of the Cumberland Pres. Church, thinks that, it may claim a list of paying subscribers larger in proportion to the number of communicants in its Synod than that of any other denominational paper on the coast. All editorial labor upon it is gratuitous, and yet it suffers from a deficit of $1,200, for its last year's work. From the *Churchman*.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—The Rev. Mr. Peake, of St. Luke's Church, wishes to acknowledge the receipt of numerous substantial presents from his parishoners at Christmas time. Within the month past $1,550 have been released from the claim held against the church, by gentlemen in this city, and there is good hope that Easter may see the parish free from debt.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—We learn that this institution is fast completing its arrangements for receiving inmates. A supply of blankets, sheets and other bedding would be very acceptable to the trustees.

STOCKTON.—All the evangelical pastors in Stockton (except the Episcopal) preached last Sabbath by agreement *from the same text*, as introductory to the services of the week of prayer. The passage chosen was Acts 2: 1. "And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place." It would be interesting to compare these discourses. This week is being observed in that city, by union prayer meetings every evening, in the Presbyterian church, to be followed by a week or more of *preaching* services in the Methodist Church, in which all the congregations unite, the pastors alternating in occupying the pulpit. Much good is hoped for as the result. An excellent spirit of concord prevails among the ministers and church members.

Two persons united, last Sabbath, with the Congregational Church there. COM.

The four Congregational Churches of this city are observing the week of prayer, in the same way which was found to be so pleasant and so useful last year. Union prayer-meeting with the Third Church and on Tuseday evening with the Green street. On Wednesday evening, each church held its own meeting, as usual. This evening, the meeting is with the First Church; and to-morrow evening, with the Second.

The Third Congregational Church in this city has just issued a second edition of its manual. With reference to it, the standing rules were thoroughly revised, and a confession of faith and convenant, modeled upon the first of those given in the "Hand-book of the Congregational Churches of California," was substituted for the one formerly in use. An interesting historical sketch is given, from which it appears that the church was organized Jan. 7th 1863, with twenty-three members. During the nine years since then, 176 persons have been added to it and 45 dismissep. Eight of its members have died. Its Sabbath School was organized Nov. 4th, 1862, with 33 members. The number now upon the roll is about 500. The first effort to establish a Chinese class was made May 1, 1868; and since Jan. 4th, 1869, such a class has been steadily sustained. There are about 80 Chinese and 40 teachers appertaining to it, with an average attendance of about 90.

The *Morning Call* repeated, in its issue of last Saturday, its account of the churches of this city, making a number of greatly needed corrections, most of which were suggested in last week's

...c. Its article as amended is wor... be preserved, though in several ...ortant particulars, it is much less ac...ate than it purports to be.

The Oregon *Advocate* has a report of dedication of the M. E. Church, at ...erson, from which it appears the ...t against the building, amounting to ...004. 66, was cleared off in the course ... forty minutes after Rev. Mr. Iseis' ...dication sermon. How much better ...t forty minutes of christian giving, ...n to allow a debt to divide and ...llute the oblation made to God, and ...n let it hang for years, a dead weight ... the church.

Rev. John T. Wolfe, Presiding Elder ... Umpqua District, says, Dec. 18th: ...e second quarterly meeting for Ker...ville circuit was a glorious success. ... power of God was present to move, ...m and melt the hearts of the im...nitent. Eight united with the church. ... was resolved to build a church edifice ... Illinois Valley. A building com...ittee was appointed, and four hundred ...d twenty-five dollars were subscribed ... the meeting.

Rev. Thomas Condon, pastor of the ...ongregational Church, at the Dalles, ...s been favored with a donation party, ...hich left him $250 better off than it ...und him.

We have *heard* of the issuance of the ...*orth Pacific*, at Forest Grove, Oregon, ...y Pres. S. A. Marsh, D. D. We have ...oticed and welcomed it in these columns. ...t we have been compelled to do so by ...ith, simply, for thus far no copy of it ...s reached our table.

The East.

Congregational Items.—The an...al report of Plymouth Church, Brook...N. Y., shows that there have ...een during the year 206 admissions to ...embership, and 72 removals; total ...embership, 2,116. The Sunday-school ...as 1,038 scholars; the Bethel, 1,098; ...nd the Navy Mission, 2,340. The in...ome from pew rent was $56,774, and ...he collections for charitable purposes, ...29,004.....Prof. Boardman, at Chi...ago, wins golden opinions.....Ed...ard Beecher, as well as Henry and Harriet Stowe, is to be engaged on the *Christian Union*.....A committee ...as appointed at the anniversary of the College Society, to see if that Society ...nd the American Education Society ...ould be united. Good.....The Gul...cks have been sent away to Spain with ... great deal of good cheer.....Rev. E. G. Beckwith made one of the ad...resses at the College Society anniver...ry.....A council at North Adams ...clined to ordain a young man named ...ackson, because he held to a second ...robation. We are sorry to see that the *Independent* objects to this course of the council.....A Conference has been established in Texas.....It shows progress when we are told that the Church "'way out" in Greenville, Michi...gan, will erect a $40,000 house of wor...ship.

Another John Brown.—The Pres...byterian alliance of Philadelphia had the ...ubject of a hospital under considera...ion, when Rev. Dr. Saunders offered the ...rounds and buildings of his "Institute" ...or Hospital purposes, on such generous ...onditions as secured their immediate ...cceptance. Contributions were at once ...olicited and soon obtained; but so large ... sum was required in arranging and ...ndowing the institution, that the pros...pect of a speedy opening was by no means bright; when one of our men of princely beneficence, without solicita...tion, solved the problem by a gift of $300,000. This man, Mr. John A. Brown, was already known throughout the Church as one of its most liberal supporters.

—Dr. Robert Patterson, well known as the pastor of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, Chicago, as well as an efficient worker in the Christian Commission, we are sorry to learn, is obliged, by impaired health, to leave his congregation for a few months' repose in the Old Country. Dr. P. will be remembered on this Coast as having presented the cause of the Christian Commission in time of war.

—The Rev. J. Clement French com...menced his labors in the Westminister Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the second Sabbath in November, and already a very marked improvement is apparrent in the various departments of Church activity.

—The new Professor elect of the Presbyterian Seminary in Chicago, in place of Dr. Prentiss, is Francis L. Patten of Brooklyn, N. Y., a young man.

—That eminent civilian and theologian, Robert P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, has deceased.

—The city authorities of Toronto are circulating a form of petition to the Legislature of Ontario to tax all property now exempted. The Archbishop of Toronto retorts, with reference to the taxation of Church property, that the very pagans never thought of taxing the temple dedicated to the worship of their gods. It was left for Americans "to conceive and put into practice the idea of taxing Churches, to raise money to meet the expenses of a fratricidal war, and thus indirectly taxing the God of Peace." The Bishop declines to sign the petition, or to allow his clergy to sign it.

—The Hon. E. R. Mudge, lecturing before the Boston Church Association, said: "The Episcopal Church might be divided into no less than eight classes which, for a catholic and infallible Church, seems to us rather discouraging. Here are the classes: 1. Radical Low Churchmen; 2. Conservative Low Churchmen; 3. Conservative High Churchmen; 4. Radical High Churchmen; 6. High and Dry Churchmen; 6. Newer High Churchmen; 7. Ritualists; 8. The Broads.

—The will of Thomas C. Moore, formerly of Brooklyn, by which $500,000 is given to charitable and missionary societies, is under contest in the Supreme Court.

—Dean Howson, now in this country, has recently declared it to be his conviction that the world is to be evangelized through the agency of women.

—Philip Phillips is singing in the South, to the delight of all classes.

—The Young Men's Christian Association, of Boston, have bought of Cyrus Wakefield the Studio Building for $550,000, valued at $600,000. Mr. Wakefield subscribed $35,000. Several merchants have subscribed $5,000 apiece, so that the funds of the Association have increased to $100,000.

—E. Payson Hammond is campaigning with his usual visible success in Providence, R. I.

Comparative Contributions.—The Baptist churches in this country have a membership of 1,221,349. They expended the last year on Home Missionary work $192,715. This is nearly 16 cents for each member.

The Methodists have a membership of 1,114,712. They appropriated the last year for Home Missionary work $356,040, which is nearly 32 cents for each member.

The Presbyterians report a membership of 455,378. They collected the last year for Home Missionary work $281,945, equal to nearly 62 cents for each member.

The Congregationalists have a membership of 306,518. Their collections for the work of Home Missions the last year amounted to $246,567, which is a little over 80 cents for each member.

News Summary.

City Items.

W. H. V. Cronise donated $1000 as a New Year's gift, to be divided among the charitable institutions of this City.

In the western addition, on Broadway near Van Ness Avenue, a land slide carried away a sidewalk for a distance of two blocks.

The first number of Greene's Land paper says: We enter this field of journalism because we think there is room for us, and we can make it "pay." This paper will be devoted strictly to the interests of the land owners of this Coast.

We hold that it is the theory of this Government to give a home to every man who settles upon the public domain, and that there is not any power to deprive him of his just rights. This view we shall mantain.

We hold that a man has a right to buy and hold, as long as he sees proper, just as much land as he has the ability to control, and any talk about discriminating laws against him is the sheerest nonsense.

United States Marshal Morris has issued a table of the population of California based upon the census. We give the population of the city by wards from it: First Ward, 10,767; Second Ward, 11,831; Third Ward, 2,964; Fourth Ward, 16,555; Fifth Ward, 2,813; Sixth Ward, 9,400; Seventh Ward, 10,379; Eighth Ward, 16,503; Ninth Ward, 10,689; Tenth Ward, 22,325; Eleventh Ward, 22,666; Twelfth Ward, 12,581. Total, 149,473.

State and Coast Items.

The Placerville *Mountain Democrat* has commenced its nineteenth volume.

Antioch is agitating the question of incorporation.

Young men of Eureka, Humboldt county, have established a Lyceum, and are manifesting a commendable desire for self-improvement.

Wilmington and Los Angeles are to be connected by telegraph.

Two-thirds of the Los Angeles city taxes for 1871 are delinquent.

Santa Barbara is to have a new three-story brick hotel.

The Odd Eellows' Hall at Yreka is nearly completed.

Business in Belmont, Nevada, has increased twenty-five per cent. in six months.

The Treasurer of Napa has paid the interest on its railroad debt, amounting to $22,800.

San Diego has had 3.64 inches of rain this season, and Placer county 18 inches. Total at Sacramento, 11.98 inches; at Petaluma, 21.95 inches.

Passengers over the Sierras say that the average depth of snow on the summit of the Sierra Nevada, where the railroad crosses, is estimated to be about eight feet.

Another use has been found for sagebrush. Its ashes are said to make a splendid fertilizer.

Langley's Pacific Coast Almanac and Year Book of Fact for 1872, just issueds, is a valuable compendium of information, and is admirably arranged for reference.

A new bridge is to be built on the East Fork of the Wallamet, on the road from Pleasant Hill to Eugene City.

Contrasts.—The *Bulletin* reminds its readers of the pitiful scenes of destitution and peril in the overflowed valleys ten years ago and remarks that the contrast presented by the equally stormy season now at hand evinces the progress made by California in all substantial things, especially in these improvements which protect town and country alike against storm and flood.

The contrasts of a decade in religious and moral affairs are no less marked.

Sacramento has been raised morally while its citizens were raising their buildings to the new grade. Towns that have built strong leves along the river banks have been building churches and schools. While diligent laborers have been reclaiming swamp lands, faithful workmen have been reclaiming moral wastes. Into this fair state iniquity still comes like a flood, but the labors of christian pioneers have not been in vain in the Lord. Our cities and villages are better prepared to meet and check crime and the less glaring forms of evil than they were ten years ago; The danger is by no means past. Much work, hard work, good work needs to be done; yet the results of the past decade should encourage every one interested in the religious progress of our common-wealth. Good seeds well sown will sprng up. Religious influences consistently exerted will prove safeguards in times of moral danger. God's work stands. It is a satisfaction, therefore, to serve him.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes: The Board of Engineers, appointed by the President in accordance with a resolution passed by Congress at its last session, and which was composed of Generals H. G. Wright and J. G Foster, of the Corps of Engineers, and Professor Wesley Newcomb, to examine and report on the Sutro Tunnel project, have completed their work, and the report will be transmitted to Congress on its reassembling after the recess. The Commission went to Nevada, and consulted with the Superintendents of all the mines to be affected by the tunnel, and it is understood that they were unanimously of the opinion that the tunnel will be of very little practical value to their mines. One of Mr. Sutro's principal arguments in favor of his project was that his tunnel would drain the mines and thus save the expense of pumping the water out; but the miners say that they receive about as much for the use of the water removed from the mines as it costs to raise it. On the whole, it is understood that the Commission will report that while the tunnel will be of great value to science in giving an opportuntity to explore the lower strata of the mountain, it will be of little practical value in actual mining, and that, therefore, it is doubtful if Congress would be justified in giving it the amount of aid asked for.

Steamers are now running regularly from Stockton to the head of navigation on the San Joaquin river. For some time past the boats between that city and San Francisco have been crowded with freight and passengers, including some of both for the upper San Joaquin.

The following sums of money have been received from the churches on the Pacific coast for the American Congregational Union, for the year 1871:

Jan. 3.	From 2nd Cong. Ch., San Fr'co.	$30 00
Jan. 3.	From 1st Cong. Ch., Stockton..	15 00
Jan. 17.	From Cong. Ch., Nortonville..	4 00
Jan. 28.	From Cong. Ch., Lockeford...	4 00
Jan. 25.	From Cong. Ch., * ...	10 00
Feb. 8.	From 1st Cong. Ch., Oakland.	89 10
May 27.	From Cong. Ch., Rio Vista....	7 00
June 12	From 4th Cong. Ch., San Fr'co	20 00
Nov. 6.	From 3rd Cong. Ch., San Fr'co	10 00
		$189 10

Henry Dutton, Treasurer for Pacific Coast.

* N. B.—Having been absent when the money received 25th January was paid, the name of the church was not left. Will the Treasurer of said church communicate, and oblige H. D.

San Francisco, Jan. 6, 1872.

The man who gives children habits of truth, industry, and frugality, provides for them better than by giving them a fortune.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN-SIMSON—In this city, January 4th, by Rev. John Hemphill, John Alexander Brown, of London, England, and Emma Jane Simson, of Boston, Massachusetts.

LEWIS-McKEE—In San Jose, December 28th, at the residence of Daniel J. Porter Esq., by Rev. R. M. Betts, Mr. James B. Lewis to Mary R. McKee, both of San Jose.

MARTIN-EISENMENGER—In Sacramento, January 4th, at the International Hotel, by Rev. F. L. Nash, Angos Martin to Mrs. Barbara Eisenmenger.

PURINGTON-PARKER—In Sacramento, January 3d, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. I. E. Dwinelle, Henry O. Purington to Anna E. Parker.

JENKINS-PUMYEA—In Marysville, January 1st, by Rev. Dr. McCaig, G. L. Jenkins to Miss Catharine C. Pumyea.

PRAY-SAMMIS—In Sacramento, January 1st, by Rev. Frank L. Nash, Harper L. Pray, of Sacramento, to Grace E. Sammis, of San Francisco.

WHITE-TEE—In Truckee, Cal., December 31st, by T. C. Plunkett, J. P., Wilson S. White to Ella V. Tee, all of Truckee, Nevada.

RUGGLES-SAMPSON—At the Congregational Church, in Stockton, January 1st, by Rev. Dr. Holbrook, Chas. M. Ruggles, M. D., and Miss Susan M. Sampson, all of Stockton.

PECK-EARLE—In San Francisco, January 8th, by Prof. J. A. Benton, Charles M. Peck and Annie B. Earle, all of this city.

BYXBEE-SPRING—In Santa Cruz, January 1st, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Robert G. Byxbee and Maria Louise Spring, of San Francisco.

DEATHS.

HOFFMANN—In this city, January 7th, Eliza Hoffman, wife of Henry Hoffmann, a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, aged 37 years.

BRANDS—In Oakland, January 4th, James Brands, of the Fulton Foundry, aged 45 years. [Michigan and New Jer. papers please copy.]

PEASE—In this city, January 6th, Nelson Pease, a native of Rochester, New York, aged 41 years.

PIERCE—In San Francisco, December 29th, Wm. Pierce, aged 40 years.

COOK—In San Francisco, December 31th, Elisha Cook, aged 48 years.

HOUGHTON—In San Jose, December 31st, A. J. Houghton, aged about 60 years.

SIMPSON—In Marysville, January 2d, Dr. Samuel P. Simpson, aged 75 years.

JONES—At the hacienda of the Cordillero Mining Company, Morellos, Chihuahua, Mexico, September 14th, of bilious fever, Prentis M. Jones, in the 37th year of his age.

Special Notices.

Through the length and breath of the land the celebrated SILVER TIPPED Boots and Shoes are sold by the million, for parents know they last twice as long as without Tips. Try them. For sale by all Dealers.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is no Patent Medicine humbug gotten up to dupe the ignorant and credulous, nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances, brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Saharah, on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two ships." It is a mild, soothing, pleasant Remedy, a perfect Specific for Chronic Nasal Catarrh, "Cold in the Head, and kindred diseases. The proprietor, R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., (whose private Government stamp is on every package of the Genuine,) offers a reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that he cannot cure. For sale by all druggists. Sent by mail, post paid, for sixty cents. Address the proprietor as above.

A concert for the benefit of the Organ Fund will be given at St. John's Presbyterian Church, on Tnesday evening, January 16th, under the direction of the organist. Music of a high order will be rendered by the Choir, assisted by the best talent of the city.

We call special attention to our last page, containing the Annual Review of the Real Estate Market for the year 1871. It is compiled with great care and well deserves reading.

To Our Lady Readers.—If you want a Piano, Cabinet Organ or a Sewing Machine you will consult your own interests by purchasing through The Pacific Office.—This is true and worth attention. For particulars read Pacifc Agency on this page.

"Hartford."—The advantages offered to insurers by this responsible and powerful Company entitle it to the support and confidence of the public. The officers are among our best and most responsible men. No Insurance Company is more firmly established in the confidence and good will of the public than the "Hartford." It is an old Company; its terms are liberal, its reliability is above suspicion, and its agents in this city are our esteemed personal friends, Messrs. Heywood & Flint, whose names, to all who know them, are a guarantee of honesty and ability as business men.

Kohler, Chase & Co.—This is one of the popular firms of San Francisco. Reasons: Their music and toy warerooms on Clay street are central and easy to find; they are enterprising and liberal; they are gentlemanly and polite; and last, though not least, they advertise in The Pacific. Patronize them.

Engraving.—The new and beautiful head of The Pacific, was executed by our friend Rudolph Eitner, 629 Clay street. Do you like the "head,"? and are you in want of a good engraver? Remember our advice and call on Eitner before going elsewhere.

Rev. Alfred Taylor, Editor.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKMAN. $1.50 A Year.

At the head of Sunday School journalism in this country.
A vigorous WEEKLY paper. Every S. S. Teacher from Nova Scotia to Mexico, ought to take it.
Liberal deductions to clubs.
Send for Specimens and Premium List.
See our Lesson Leaves for 1872.

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Successor to SCHMIDT & BURKARDT,
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Chromos, Engravings, Lithographs
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Jewelry of all kinds for sale. Wholesale and retail. A large assortment of fine Gold Chains of the newest patterns; Gold and Silver Watches from the most reliable manufactories; Odd Fellows', Masonic, A. P. A., Eastern Star, Red Men, and all other Badges, Marks, Pins, etc., always on hand in great variety, wholesale and retail.
Diamond Setting, Enameling, and all kinds of repairing done.
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Good Work at Low Prices,
Than by trying to impose high rates upon country customers, because they would pay the same at home.
Our Charges are the same to all,
Based upon the quality of material and style of work desired.
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Orders can be sent by mail or express, and goods will be forwarded by the latter, collect on delivery; or, if preferred, the cost of the job will be calculated at the office, the party ordering the work informed of the price, and a Post Office order can be sent for that sum, with postage on the goods ordered, which will then be forwarded by mail.
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And now at Chicago, 1871,
Comes triumphantly out of "THE WORLD'S GREAT FIRE," leaving Capital of
ONE MILLION DOLLARS
Untouched, and a large surplus besides.
THIRTEEN MILLION DOLLARS OF LOSSES PAID
Tell the value of the indemnity it has furnished.
SOLID CASH ASSETS, after paying all the Chicago claims by late fire,
$1,500,000.00 !
Which, with Re-insurance Reserve already provided by action of Board of Directors, leaves total resources of over Two Million Dollars.
Business accepted on terms as favorable as those of any institution granting equal advantages and security.
Insure with the Hartford.
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TO OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY.
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SAN FRANCISCO,
WITHOUT THE TROUBLE AND EXPENSE OF
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Send your Orders to
C. A. KLOSE,
OF
THE PACIFIC AGENCY.
WITH THE CASH ACCOMPANYING IT.
Or, if you do not know the prices of the articles you wish, send your order alone and the goods can be sent to you by Express,
TO BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY.
Prompt attention will be given to the purchase of Goods and Merchandise of every description. Special care taken in the selection of
SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES
AND
SCHOOL BOOKS
Selected with particular reference to the buyer's wishes.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS:
PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS,
No Commissions Charged !
Particular attention is called to the advantages we offer to any one in want of
A SEWING MACHINE.
We are receiving new and first-class Sewing Machines from the different Manufactories, in payment for their advertisements, and we offer them
FOR SALE AT TEN PER CENT. LESS
Than any advertised or store price. None but First-rate Machines for sale. Packed and shipped in good order.
PRINTING
Of every description done in the best style.
THE PACIFIC AGENCY.
For the convenience of our readers living at a distance from the City, this Agency is established. Our extensive acquaintance with the different mercantile houses in the city, will enable us to procure Goods at
LOWER RATES,
In most cases, than if you were here to purchase for yourself. Letters requiring answers must contain stamps.
C. A. KLOSE,
Lock Box 45, San Francisco.

FIC. Its article as amended is worto be preserved, though in several portant particulars, it is much less acurate than it purports to be.

The Oregon *Advocate* has a report of he dedication of the M. E. Church, at efferson, from which it appears the ebt against the building, amounting to 1,004. 66, was cleared off in the course f forty minutes after Rev. Mr. Iseis' edication sermon. How much better hat forty minutes of christian giving, han to allow a debt to divide and ollute the oblation made to God, and hen let it hang for years, a dead weight n the church.

Rev. John T. Wolfe, Presiding Elder f Umpqua District, says, Dec. 18th: The second quarterly meeting for Kerpyville circuit was a glorious success. e power of God was present to move, rm and melt the hearts of the imenitent. Eight united with the church. t was resolved to build a church edifice n Illinois Valley. A building comittee was appointed, and four hundred nd twenty-five dollars were subscribed t the meeting.

Rev. Thomas Condon, pastor of the Congregational Church, at the Dalles, as been favored with a donation party, which left him $250 better off than it ound him.

We have *heard* of the issuance of the *Vorth Pacific*, at Forest Grove, Oregon, y Pres. S. A. Marsh, D. D. We have oticed and welcomed it in these columns. But we have been compelled to do so by aith, simply, for thus far no copy of it as reached our table.

The East.

CONGREGATIONAL ITEMS.—The anual report of Plymouth Church, Brook-, N. Y., shows that there have been during the year 206 admissions to membership, and 72 removals; total membership, 2,116. The Sunday-school has 1,038 scholars; the Bethel, 1,098; and the Navy Mission, 2,340. The income from pew rent was $56,774, and the collections for charitable purposes, $29,004.....Prof. Boardman, at Chicago, wins golden opinions.....Edward Beecher, as well as Henry and Harriet Stowe, is to be engaged on the *Christian Union*.....A committee was appointed at the anniversary of the College Society, to see if that Society and the American Education Society could be united. Good.....The Gulicks have been sent away to Spain with great deal of good cheer.....Rev. E. G. Beckwith made one of the addresses at the College Society anniverry.....A council at North Adams declined to ordain a young man named Jackson, because he held to a second probation. We are sorry to see that the *Independent* objects to this course of the council.....A Conference has been established in Texas.....It shows progress when we are told that the Church "'way out" in Greenville, Michigan, will erect a $40,000 house of worship.

ANOTHER JOHN BROWN.—The Presbyterian alliance of Philadelphia had the subject of a hospital under consideration, when Rev. Dr. Saunders offered the grounds and buildings of his "Institute" for Hospital purposes, on such generous conditions as secured their immediate acceptance. Contributions were at once solicited and soon obtained; but so large a sum was required in arranging and endowing the institution, that the prospect of a speedy opening was by no means bright; when one of our men of princely beneficence, without solicitation, solved the problem by a gift of $300,000. This man, Mr. John A. Brown, was already known throughout the Church as one of its most liberal supporters.

—Dr. Robert Patterson, well known as the pastor of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, Chicago, as well as an efficient worker in the Christian Commission, we are sorry to learn, is obliged, by impaired health, to leave his congregation for a few months' repose in the Old Country. Dr. P. will be remembered on this Coast as having presented the cause of the Christian Commission in time of war.

—The Rev. J. Clement French commenced his labors in the Westminister Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the second Sabbath in November, and already a very marked improvement is apparrent in the various departments of Church activity.

—The new Professor elect of the Presbyterian Seminary in Chicago, in place of Dr. Prentiss, is Francis L. Patten of Brooklyn, N. Y., a young man.

—That eminent civilian and theologian, Robert P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, has deceased.

—The city authorities of Toronto are circulating a form of petition to the Legislature of Ontario to tax all property now exempted. The Archbishop of Toronto retorts, with reference to the taxation of Church property, that the very pagans never thought of taxing the temple dedicated to the worship of their gods. It was left for Americans "to conceive and put into practice the idea of taxing Churches, to raise money to meet the expenses of a fratricidal war, and thus indirectly taxing the God of Peace." The Bishop declines to sign the petition, or to allow his clergy to sign it.

—The Hon. E. R. Mudge, lecturing before the Boston Church Association, said: "The Episcopal Church might be divided into no less than eight classes which, for a catholic and infallible Church, seems to us rather discouraging. Here are the classes: 1. Radical Low Churchmen; 2. Conservative Low Churchmen; 3. Conservative High Churchmen; 4. Radical High Churchmen; 6. High and Dry Churchmen; 6. Newer High Churchmen; 7. Ritualists; 8. The Broads.

—The will of Thomas C. Moore, formerly of Brooklyn, by which $500,000 is given to charitable and missionary societies, is under contest in the Supreme Court.

—Dean Howson, now in this country, has recently declared it to be his conviction that the world is to be evangelized through the agency of women.

—Philip Phillips is singing in the South, to the delight of all classes.

—The Young Men's Christian Association, of Boston, have bought of Cyrus Wakefield the Studio Building for $550,000, valued at $600,000. Mr. Wakefield subscribed $35,000. Several merchants have subscribed $5,000 apiece, so that the funds of the Association have increased to $100,000.

—E. Payson Hammond is campaigning with his usual visible success in Providence, R. I.

COMPARATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Baptist churches in this country have a membership of 1,221,349. They expended the last year on Home Missionary work $192,715. This is nearly 16 cents for each member.

The Methodists have a membership of 1,114,712. They appropriated the last year for Home Missionary work $356,040, which is nearly 32 cents for each member.

The Presbyterians report a membership of 455,378. They collected the last year for Home Missionary work $281,945, equal to nearly 62 cents for each member.

The Congregationalists have a membership of 306,518. Their collections for the work of Home Missions the last year amounted to $246,567, which is a little over 80 cents for each member.

News Summary.

City Items.

W. H. V. Cronise donated $1000 as a New Year's gift, to be divided among the charitable institutions of this City.

In the western addition, on Broadway near Van Ness Avenue, a land slide carried away a sidewalk for a distance of two blocks.

The first number of Greene's Land paper says: We enter this field of journalism because we think there is room for us, and we can make it "pay." This paper will be devoted strictly to the interests of the land owners of this Coast.

We hold that it is the theory of this Government to give a home to every man who settles upon the public domain, and that there is not any power to deprive him of his just rights. This view we shall mantain.

We hold that a man has a right to buy and hold, as long as he sees proper, just as much land as he has the ability to control, and any talk about discriminating laws against him is the sheerest nonsense.

United States Marshal Morris has issued a table of the population of California based upon the census. We give the population of the city by wards from it: First Ward, 10,767; Second Ward, 11,831; Third Ward, 2,964; Fourth Ward, 16,555; Fifth Ward, 2,813; Sixth Ward, 9,400; Seventh Ward, 10,379; Eighth Ward, 16,503; Ninth Ward, 10,689; Tenth Ward, 22,325; Eleventh Ward, 22,666; Twelfth Ward, 12,581. Total, 149,473.

State and Coast Items.

The Placerville *Mountain Democrat* has commenced its nineteenth volume.

Antioch is agitating the question of incorporation.

Young men of Eureka, Humboldt county, have established a Lyceum, and are manifesting a commendable desire for self-improvement.

Wilmington and Los Angeles are to be connected by telegraph.

Two-thirds of the Los Angeles city taxes for 1871 are delinquent.

Santa Barbara is to have a new three-story brick hotel.

The Odd Eellows' Hall at Yreka is nearly completed.

Business in Belmont, Nevada, has increased twenty-five per cent. in six months.

The Treasurer of Napa has paid the interest on its railroad debt, amounting to $22,800.

San Diego has had 3.64 inches of rain this season, and Placer county 18 inches. Total at Sacramento, 11.98 inches; at Petaluma, 21.95 inches.

Passengers over the Sierras say that the average depth of snow on the summit of the Sierra Nevada, where the railroad crosses, is estimated to be about eight feet.

Another use has been found for sagebrush. Its ashes are said to make a splendid fertilizer.

Langley's Pacific Coast Almanac and Year Book of Fact for 1872, just issueds, is a valuable compendium of information, and is admirably arranged for reference.

A new bridge is to be built on the East Fork of the Wallamet, on the road from Pleasant Hill to Eugene City.

CONTRASTS.—The *Bulletin* reminds its readers of the pitiful scenes of destitution and peril in the overflowed valleys ten years ago and remarks that the contrast presented by the equally stormy season now at hand evinces the progress made by California in all substantial things, especially in these improvements which protect town and country alike against storm and flood.

The contrasts of a decade in religious and moral affairs are no less marked.

Sacramento has been raised morally while its citizens were raising their buildings to the new grade. Towns that have built strong leves along the river banks have been building churches and schools. While diligent laborers have been reclaiming swamp lands, faithful workmen have been reclaiming moral wastes. Into this fair state iniquity still comes like a flood, but the labors of christian pioneers have not been in vain in the Lord. Our cities and villages are better prepared to meet and check crime and the less glaring forms of evil than they were ten years ago; The danger is by no means past. Much work, hard work, good work needs to be done; yet the results of the past decade should encourage every one interested in the religious progress of our common-wealth. Good seeds well sown will sprng up. Religious influences consistently exerted will prove safeguards in times of moral danger. God's work stands. It is a satisfaction, therefore, to serve him.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes: The Board of Engineers, appointed by the President in accordance with a resolution passed by Congress at its last session, and which was composed of Generals H. G. Wright and J. G Foster, of the Corps of Engineers, and Professor Wesley Newcomb, to examine and report on the Sutro Tunnel project, have completed their work, and the report will be transmitted to Congress on its reassembling after the recess. The Commission went to Nevada, and consulted with the Superintendents of all the mines to be affected by the tunnel, and it is understood that they were unanimously of the opinion that the tunnel will be of very little practical value to their mines. One of Mr. Sutro's principal arguments in favor of his project was that his tunnel would drain the mines and thus save the expense of pumping the water out; but the miners say that they receive about as much for the use of the water removed from the mines as it costs to raise it. On the whole, it is understood that the Commission will report that while the tunnel will be of great value to science in giving an opportuntity to explore the lower strata of the mountain, it will be of little practical value in actual mining, and that, therefore, it is doubtful if Congress would be justified in giving it the amount of aid asked for.

Steamers are now running regularly from Stockton to the head of navigation on the San Joaquin river. For some time past the boats between that city and San Francisco have been crowded with freight and passengers, including some of both for the upper San Joaquin.

The following sums of money have been received from the churches on the Pacific coast for the American Congregational Union, for the year 1871:

Jan. 3.—From 2nd Cong. Ch., San Fr'co.	$30 00
Jan. 3.—From 1st Cong. Ch., Stockton..	15 00
Jan. 17.—From Cong. Ch., Nortonville..	4 00
Jan. 28.—From Cong. Ch., Lockeford...	4 00
Jan. 25.—From Cong. Ch., * ...	10 00
Feb. 8.—From 1st Cong. Ch., Oakland.	89 10
May 27.—From Cong. Ch., Rio Vista....	7 00
June 12—From 4th Cong. Ch., San Fr'co	20 00
Nov. 6.—From 3rd Cong. Ch., San Fr'co	10 00
	$189 10

HENRY DUTTON, Treasurer for Pacific Coast.

* N. B.—Having been absent when the money received 25th January was paid, the name of the church was not left. Will the Treasurer of said church communicate, and oblige H. D.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6, 1872.

The man who gives children habits of truth, industry, and frugality, provides for them better than by giving them a fortune.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN-SIMSON—In this city, January 4th, by Rev. John Hemphill, John Alexander Brown, of London, England, and Emma Jane Simson, of Boston, Massachusetts.

LEWIS-McKEE—In San Jose, December 28th, at the residence of Daniel J. Porter Esq., by Rev. E. M. Betts, Mr. James B. Lewis to Mary R. McKee, both of San Jose.

MARTIN-EISENMENGER—In Sacramento, January 4th, at the International Hotel, by Rev. F. L. Nash, Angos Martin to Mrs. Barbara Eisenmenger.

PURINGTON-PARKER—In Sacramento, January 3d, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. I. E. Dwinelle, Henry O. Purington to Anna E. Parker.

JENKINS-PUMYEA—In Marysville, January 1st, by Rev. Dr. McCaig, G. L. Jenkins to Miss Catharine C. Pumyea.

PRAY-SAMMIS—In Sacramento, January 1st, by Rev. Frank L. Nash, Harper L. Pray, of Sacramento, to Grace E. Sammis, of San Francisco.

WHITE-TEE—In Truckee, Cal., December 31st, by T. C. Plunkett, J. P., Wilson S. White to Ella V. Tee, all of Truckee, Nevada.

RUGGLES-SAMPSON—At the Congregational Church, in Stockton, January 1st, by Rev. Dr. Holbrook, Chas. M. Ruggles, M. D., and Miss Susan M. Sampson, all of Stockton.

PECK-EARLE—In San Francisco, January 8th, by Prof. J. A. Benton, Charles M. Peck and Annie B. Earle, all of this city.

BYXBEE-SPRING—In Santa Cruz, January 1st, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Robert G. Byxbee and Maria Louise Spring, of San Francisco.

DEATHS.

HOFFMANN—In this city, January 7th, Eliza Hoffman, wife of Henry Hoffmann, a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, aged 37 years.

BRANDS—In Oakland, January 4th, James Brands, of the Fulton Foundry, aged 45 years. [Michigan and New Jersey papers please copy.]

PEASE—In this city, January 6th, Nelson Pease, a native of Rochester, New York, aged 41 years.

PIERCE—In San Francisco, December 29th, Wm. Pierce, aged 40 years.

COOK—In San Francisco, December 31th, Elisha Cook, aged 48 years.

HOUGHTON—In San Jose, December 31st, A. J. Houghton, aged about 60 years.

SIMPSON—In Marysville, January 2d, Dr. Samuel P. Simpson, aged 75 years.

JONES—At the hacienda of the Cordillero Mining Company, Morellos, Chihuahua, Mexico, September 14th, of bilious fever, Prentis M. Jones, in the 37th year of his age.

Special Notices.

THROUGH the length and breath of the land the celebrated SILVER TIPPED Boots and Shoes are sold by the million, for parents know they last twice as long as without Tips. Try them. For sale by all Dealers.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY is no Patent Medicine humbug gotten up to dupe the ignorant and credulous, nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances, brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Saharah, on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two ships." It is a mild, soothing, pleasant Remedy, a perfect Specific for Chronic Nasal Catarrh, "Cold in the Head, and kindred diseases. The proprietor, R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., (whose private Government stamp is on every package of the GENUINE,) offers a reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that he cannot cure. For sale by all druggists. Sent by mail, post paid, for sixty cents. Address the proprietor as above.

A CONCERT for the benefit of the Organ Fund will be given at St. John's Presbyterian Church, on Tnesday evening, January 16th, under the direction of the organist. Music of a high order wiil be rendered by the Choir, assisted by the best talent of the city.

WE call special attention to our last page, containing the Annual Review of the Real Estate Market for the year 1871. It is compiled with great care and well deserves reading.

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Home Circle.

The Holy Land.

The pathways of thy land are little changed
Since thou wert there;
The busy world through other ways has ranged,
And left these bare.

The rocky path still climbs the glowing steep
Of Olivet;
Though rains of two millenniums wear it deep,
Men tread it yet.

Still to the gardens o'er the brook it leads,
Quiet and low;
Before his sheep the shepherd on it treads,
His voice they know.

The wild fig throws broad shadows o'er it still,
As once o'er thee;
Peasants go home at evening up that hill
To Bethany.

These ways were strewed with garments once, and palm,
Which we tread thus;
Here through thy triumph on thou passedst, calm,
On to thy cross.

The wave has washed fresh sand upon the shore
Of Galilee;
But chiseled on the hillside evermore,
Thy paths we see.

Man has not changed them in that slumbering land,
Nor time effaced;
Where thy feet trod to bless we still may stand;
All can be traced.

Yet we have traces of thy footsteps far
Truer than these;
Where'er the poor, and tried, and suffering are,
Thy steps faith sees.

Nor with fond, sad regrets thy steps we trace;
Thou art not dead!
Our path is onward till we see thy face,
And hear thy tread.

And now where'er meets thy lowliest band
In praise and prayer,
There is thy presence, there thy Holy Land—
Thou, thou, art there!

[Author of the "Three Wakings.'

Another Year.

"Another year," she said, "another year.
These roses I have watched with so much care,
Have watched and tended without pain or fear,
Shall bud and bloom for me exceeding fair—
Another year," she said, "another year."

"Another year," she said "another year,
My life perhaps may bud and bloom again,
May bud and bloom like these red roses here,
Unlike them, tended with regret and pain—
Another year perhaps, another year.

"Another year, ah yes, another year,
When bloom my roses, all my life shall bloom;
When summer comes, my summer too'll be here,
And I shall cease to wander in this gloom—
Another year, ah yes, another year.

"For ah, another year, another year,
I'll set my life in richer stronger soil,
And prune away the weeds that keep too near,
And watch and tend with never-ceasing toil—
Another year, ah yes, another year."

Another year, alas! another year,
The roses all lay withering ere their prime,
Poor blighted buds, with scanty leaves and sere,
Drooping and dying long before their time—
Another year, alas! another year.

And ah, another year, another year,
Low, like the blighted dying buds, she lay,
Whose voice had prophesied without a fear,
Whose hand had trimmed the rose-tree day by day,
To bloom another year, anoth eryear.

A Word to the Girls Who Ought to be at Work.

It has been said that "in America we have a million young women without the slightest pretence of occupation." Whether this be anywhere near a correct estimate or only a conjectural one, I do not know; but it is very certain that the number of girls who do nothing at all which deserves to be dignified by the name of employment, is fearfully large. Nor is this idleness confined only to those belonging to families of wealth; thousands are wasting their best years in utter uselessness whose circumstances furnish not the shadow of an excuse for the idle lives they are leading.

A certain brilliant and popular writer, in a series of articles bearing upon the woman question, published recently in one of our leading journals, sets out with the assertion that woman is out of her proper sphere when earning money, her especial mission is to spend it, and in various delightful ways, keep the wheels of home and social life well oiled; and just so far as she is relieved from the necessity of performing disagreeable labors or duties, in just that degree is she fulfilling her highest earthly destiny. Now, it is precisely this idea which is working an infinite deal of mischief among girls in every condition of life. The interests of all classes are so closely interwoven, that it is impossible for one portion of society to cherish false notions, without every other branch becoming tainted thereby. When Celia, by virtue of superior wealth or culture, assumes to herself the right to spend her days in self-gratification and amusement, just as certainly will Bridget, by virtue of the inherent laziness common to all human beings, assume to herself the right to shirk in every possible manner the unpleasant duties which fall to her lot. And so it comes to pass that from nearly every well-to-do household in the land, there goes forth a wailing lamentation over the impossibility of securing faithful service in that department upon which depends all the comfort of home life.

After a few more years of discomfort, and a few more ineffectual efforts to build the social fabric by commencing at the top, our people may begin to have some glimmering idea of the fact—which the whole history of the human race has rendered so plain, that he who runs may read—that there is no other way given whereby can be reared a noble life, either national, or individual, than that furnished by the firm foundation of downright honest work.

Of all the specious humbugs afloat in the world, there are few more mischievous than much of the current talk about "culture." It is very much the fashion in certain circles to assert that society only reaches its highest development when there are set apart distinct classes, who, being exempt from the toils and cares of ordinary humanity, shall be set at liberty to devote themselves exclusively to the attainment of a kind of sublimated, airy nothingness which they are pleased to style "culture." Much of the high-flown nonsense, which is written and talked upon the subject has certainly a most delightful sound, and is well calculated to dazzle and mislead the young. All right culture is no wise holds itself aloof from the common affairs of every day life, nor is its attainment in any way incompatible with the faithful performance of necessary labors. Indeed, there is no better, and, I am almost inclined to say, no other foundation for a broad and liberal culture, than a practical acquaintance with the toils and struggles incident to the obtaining of that first necessity of every life, one's daily bread.

The greater proportion of those who have proved the real benefactors of their race, have, starting from the standpoint of ordinary toiling humanity, climed step by step, leaving a path luminous for the guidance of future generations. Nor do we find them, after having reached the mountain top, lamenting that they were not enable to "commence their ascent from the half-way house" instead of the foot; or carefully hiding from the sight of others the staff which aided them in the first rugged part of their upward course.

Now, girls, endeavor to rid yourselves as speedily as possible of all false ideas of this kind, examine fairly the ground upon which you stand. If you find that your main hope of a comfortable support through life lies in marriage, which is by no means certain, and should never be regarded in this light, or in case that should fail, dependence upon friends must be your lot, then set at once diligently at work to learn some employment which shall render you independent and self-supporting. Let all foolish fears of losing caste be thrown to the winds. A position which can only be maintained by the sacrifice of self-respect is of little worth. Dependence upon friends, even the most affectionate, is almost always certain, sooner or later, to prove galling on both sides. Even in those cases where physical infirmity makes such dependence unavoidable, a careful nature of the Christian graces is necessary in order to render the mutual relation to all tolerable: therefore never suffer yourselves through indolence or foolish pride to drift into such a position. Have no apprehension that refinement will vanish under the friction of useful occupation; it is only gilding which must be handled carefully, pure gold always retains its integrity, any refinement which will not stand the wear and tear of common use, is only superficial and not inwrought.

Neither need intellectual tastes be sacrificed. We by no means find minds the most richly stored with the treasures of knowledge among young ladies of abundant leisure; nor are those girls who have "a good room, enough to eat, and plenty of nice clothes to wear, 'without the soiling of one white hand,' to procure them," the ones who "cultivate the amenities of literature," with the keenest relish. If you are so fortunate as to be possessed of a taste for intellectual enjoyment, the wholesome discipline incident to the through mastering of a trade, business or profession, will vastly increase your capacity for such enjoyment. There are few working girls who could not, if so inclined, redeem from time spent in idle gossip, or on the frivolities of dress, hours sufficient, if carefully improved, to render them well-informed, and even cultivated, women.

The time when house-work, sewing, and teaching, were nearly the only avenues of employment open to women, has passed away. The fields of labor which she now may enter, without encroaching upon man's appropriate domains, are so varied, that genius need not be cramped, or talent run to waste in wrong channels. If thoroughly in earnest every woman will be enable to find some appropriate work which she can do well and which will render her self-supporting, and thus self-respecting.

Father Speedwell's Hasty Pudding.

Old John Speedwell was a well-to-do farmer, living in the western part of Vermont.

His family consisted of his wife, Phœbe, two sons, Amos and Jim, and two daughters, Reliance and Prudence (which names were very appropriate), as the eldest daughter was a model of reliance, and the other was prudence personified.

The elder daughter, Reliance, was engaged to be married to a neighboring farmer—a young man—whose mother had just died.

In those there was no butcher to bring fresh meat every day, as at the present time; but people had to rely on their own resources for dinner; and, on the morning which opens our story, farmer Speedwell had proposed to have some hasty pudding and milk for dinner; and, as his word was law, it was agreed upon.

After breakfast farmer Speedwell and his sons went to their haying, Dame Speedwell to her work, and the girls busied themselves about their domestic duties.

At the proper time, Dame Speedwell made the pudding, taking care to salt it well, as she knew her husband liked a good deal of salt, hung it over a slow fire, and went up stairs to put the winter clothing in camphor.

It was only a few minutes before Reliance came into the kitchen, when, the pudding cooking, and knowing that her mother was apt to forget to salt it, she put in a handfull of salt and stirred it well, so that her father would not have occasion to find fault.

Soon after, Prudence passed through the kitchen, and, reasoning the same as Reliance had, she also added a handful of salt, and then went about her work again.

Before long Amos entered to get a jug of molasses and water, and soon after, Jim—each of whom put in a handful more of salt, as they had no more faith in the mother's remembering it than Reliance or Prudence had.

Just before dinner time, farmer Speedwell returned from work, and when he saw the pudding cooking said: "That puddin' smells all-fired good, but I'll bet a sixpence wife's forgot to salt it, as she always does; I used to depend on Reliance, till she got her head chock full of that young man o' hern, but I can't reckon on her thinkin' on't now and, as to Prudence, she is so cautious she would not dare to salt it anyhow; so I guess i'll salt it myself," and suiting the action to the word, he put in a big handful of salt, stirring it well in.

Twelve o'clock came: they were all seated at the table, when farmer Speedwell helped himself to a good share of the pudding, and took a mouthful; but no sooner done than he leaped up, exclaiming, "Who salted this ere pudding?"—then recollected that he had salted it himself, he left the room, saying, "I should think that thundering colt was trying to kick through the barn floor!"

The next who tried it was Amos, who leaped up also, and went to "see what the colt was doing!"

Then followed Reliance, Prudence and Jim, who, each and all escaped on some pretence, leaving Dame Speedwell in amazement, to realize the truth of the the old adage, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

The story has another moral or two: "Too many cooks spoil the pudding." Learn also: When you undertake to improve anything, first be sure you know where it needs improving.

The Strange Prayer.

The worst man in the village was Jack Ranney. He had a comfortable home but it was not a happy one. As soon as the big gate opened, his two children, Milly and Bob, ran into the house, exclaiming, "Father is coming," and into a corner they crouched, and there they stayed until they were ordered to bed. There was no clapping of hands, no ruby lips turned up to receive father's kiss, in Jack's house. No, his children stood in awe of him; for often after the day's work was over, did he go home drunk, and then he was cross, and would strike the first one who came in his way.

One day he was driving his cart, when the harness broke, and the horses backed until his new cart was pushed into a deep gutter and broken. Jack sprang from his seat and began to beat the horses most unmercifully with his whip handle, while oath after oath rolled from his tongue, calling on God to "damn his soul."

A little boy had been rolling his hoop up and down the pavement, but when he heard the awful words, he caught his hoop in his hand, and stopped. Stepping up to Jack, while his beautiful eyes were full of tears, he said, in a trembling voice—

"O, sir, is that the way you pray?"

Jack turned in perfect astonishment, but said nothing.

"Oh!" continued the little fellow, lowering his voice to a whisper, "didn't you ask God to damn your soul? O, sir, hadn't you better take it back before God hears it?"

An impatient exclamation was the only reply, and the little boy walked away. There was a strange tenderness about Jack's heart, that he scarcely ever felt before, and as he looked down the street, he saw that the little fellow walked slowly along, forgetting to roll his hoop, and then a strange mistiness crept over his eyes.

Ah! the few kind words of that little boy set Jack to thinking, and made him feel his sinfulness as he had never before felt it. They brought him to repentance, and made him a changed man.

It was not long before people on every side were asking, in astonishment—

"What on earth is the matter with Jack Ranney?"

Ah! little reader, a bright star will shine in that little boy's crown in the kingdom of heaven, for his words were blessed to the saving of the precious soul of the worst man in the village. Jack Ranney was a Christian.—*Good Words.*

Handel and His Music.

All this ability was developed by prodigious labor. Every key of his harpsichord by incessant practice became hollowed like the bowl of a spoon. One hundred and twenty-two works proceeded from his hand and brain. His original manuscripts are comprised in eighty-seven volumes, now stored away in Buckingham Palace. His "Messiah" was composed in twenty-three days, his "Samson" in thirty. No sooner was one great work finished than with scarce the shortest interval for rest he commenced another. His mental ardor urged him on incessantly. The mechanical power of the hand was not sufficient for the torrent of ideas which flowed from his volcanic brain. Nobello, seeing a heap of his manuscripts on which the sand is still on the top as well as the bottom of the page, left the following observation: "Observe the speed with which Handel wrote. The whole of this page is spotted with sand, consequently must all have been wet at the same time." Handel became a sincerely religious man. The loss of his sight brought a great change. He spoke of his "sweet Lord and Savior" in the days of his last illness; and on Good Friday, 1759, having exceeded, by four years, man's allotted term on earth, he died at his house in Brook street, London.

For Charlie's Sake.

Some years ago, in war time, a well-known judge, who had much interested himself for the welfare of the suffering soldiers, resolved that while a certain case was pending, he would turn away all applicants for charity, that he might devote himself wholly to the duties of his profession.

One day a soldier came into his office, poorly clad, his face bearing the deep lines of suffering. The judge, pretending not to notice him, continued his work. The soldier fumbled in his pockets for a long time, and then said in an uncertain, disappointed voice, as though he saw that he was unwelcome, "I *did* have a letter for you." The judge, acting against the prompting of a warm and generous heart, made no reply. Presently a thin, trembling hand pushed a note along the desk. The judge raised his face slightly, and was about to say, "I have no time for such matters as these," when he discovered the writing was that of his own son, a soldier in the army. He took up the note. It read in substance: "Dear Father. The bearer is a soldier, discharged from the hospital. He is going home to die. Assist him in any way you can *for Charlie's sake.*"

All the tender emotions of his soul were laid open. He said to a friend afterward: "I took the soldier to my heart for Charlie's sake; I let him sleep in Charlie's bed. I clothed him, and supplied him with every comfort for the sake of my own dear boy."

My friends, God will never turn the needy away without a blessing, for his dear Son's sake—for Jesus' sake.—*D. L. Moody.*

Character.

Many a man, with the aids of dress, appears on the street to be in perfect health, and we can never tell, until we have lived with him under the same roof, and sat with him at the same table, that his hair was another's; that one eye was of glass; that one limb was of cork, and that after every meal he was racked with dyspeptic pains; that for the first hour or two every morning he was racked with the cough of a chronic bronchitis, and never knows what it is to enjoy a full night's refreshing sleep.

So it is with the character of men. We may visit them and they may visit us; we may be in the same church for years, and transact much public business together, but it is impossible to form any true estimate of a man's principles until we have had an opportunity of trusting him and he of trusting us. The truth is, no man can be assured that he is an honest man until he has an opportunity of cheating his friend out of a thousand dollars without being found out—and then didn't do it. No wonder the Bible cautions us all to "go softly," and "Let him that standeth, take heed lest he fall."—*Christian Weekly.*

Another token of the good will of the best Englishmen toward America is shown in the movement now on foot to procure a free library for Chicago. Tom Hughes leads it, of course, and it is heartily taken up by many leading authors and gentleman of Great Britain. It would be hard to think of any form into which a gift could be put which would be at once so beautiful and so effectual a apea for friendship between the nations s this of a free public library.

It is said that once, in a company of literary gentlemen, Mr. Webster was asked if he could comprehend how Jesus Christ could be both God and man. "No, sir;" he replied, and added, "I should be ashamed to acknowledge him as my Saviour if I could comprehend him. If I could comprehend him he would be no greater than myself. Such is my sense of sin and consciousness of my inability to save myself, that I feel I need a superhuman Saviour, one so great and glorious that I cannot comprehend him."

The human understanding resembles not a dry light, but admits a tincture of the will and passions, which generate their own system accordingly; for man always believes more readily that which he prefers. He therefore rejects difficulties for want of patience in investigation; sobriety, because it limits his hope; the depths of nature from superstition; the light of experiment, from arrogance and pride, lest his mind should appear to be occupied with common and varying objects; paradoxes, from a fear of the opinion of the vulgar; in short, his feelings imbue and corrupt his understanding in innumerable aud sometimes imperceptible ways.—*Lord Bacon.*

It is safer to affront some people than to oblige them; for the better a man deserves, the worst they will speak of him; as if the professing of open hatred to their benefactors were an argument that they lie under no obligation—*Seneca.*

Strive ever for the truth, and so reckon as that not thou art mortal, but only this thy body; for thou art not that which this outward form of thine shows forth, but each man's mind, that is the real man,—not the shape which can be traced with the finger.—*Cicero.*

A little dog may have courage before his master's door.

When you go to the donkey's house, don't ask if his ears are long.

Health Department.

The warm bath is a grand remedy, and will often prevent the most virulent of diseases. A person who may be in fear of having received infection of any kind should speedily plunge into a warm bath, suffer perspiration to ensue, and then rub dry, dress securely to guard against taking cold. If the system has imbibed any infectious matter, it will be certainly removed by this process if it be resorted to before the infection has time to spread over the system; and even if some time has elapsed, the drenching perspiration that may be induced in a hot bath will be pretty sure to remove it.—*Family Herald.*

On Wakefulness.—The primary cause of wakefulness is an increase in the quantity of blood circulating in the brain; hence, any condition or cause capable of inducing this state of the cerebral circulation may give rise to it. As these causes are more or less under the control of the individual, it is important that they should be generally known. 1. Excessive and long-continued intellectual action, or powerful mental emotions. 2. Those positions of the body which tend to impede the flow of blood from the brain, and, at the same time, do not obstruct its passage to the brain. Many physicians have noticed the connection existing between bodily position and wakefulness. It is evident that the recumbent position is more conducive to a state of congestion of the brain than the erect or semi-erect. Dr. Forbes Winslow, Dr. Hammond, and several other physicians, have noticed an increase in the number and intensity of hallucinations of insane patients, or persons suffering from delirium tremens, as soon as they assume the recumbent position. These patients have been found to sleep quietly for some time in an arm-chair, but to be annoyed by hallucinations as soon as they lie down. 3. Certain substances used as medicine or food. The chief agents of this class are alcohol, tea—especially strong green tea—coffee, opium, belladonna, stramonium, and Indian hemp or hashish. Opium in small doses is often especially potent in inducing wakefulness. A single dose of half a grain has been known to keep a patient awake for three consecutive nights. All the so-called narcotics, in small doses, induce wakefulness rather than sleep.

Our Teeth.—They decay. Hence unseemly mouths, bad breath, imperfect mastication. Every one regrets it. What is the cause? I reply, want of cleanliness. A clean tooth never decays. The mouth is a warm place—98 degrees. Particles of meat between the teeth soon decompose. Gums and teeth must suffer. Perfect cleanliness will preserve the teeth to old age. How shall it be secured? Use a quill pick and rinse the mouth after eating. Brush and Castile soap every morning; the brush with simple water on going to bed. Bestow this trifling care upon your precious teeth and you will keep them and ruin the dentists. Neglect it and you will be sorry all your lives. Children forget. Watch them. The first teeth determine the character of the second set. Give them equal care. Sugar, acids, saleratus, and hot things are nothing when compared with food decomposing between the teeth. Mercurialization may loosen the teeth, long use may wear them out, but keep them clean and they will never decay. This advice is worth more than thousands of dollars to every boy and girl. Books have been written on the subject. This brief article contains all that is essential.—*Dio Lewis.*

Cold has a highly stimulating effect when judiciously employed. Cold baths, the douche, and cold sponging, stimulate the circulation, the respiration, and the action of the skin. The whole body is thus invigorated, and a good standard of health maintained, which renders us better able to resist disease. Fevers, consumption, and even simple colds, as a rule, affect those first whose general health is below par. At Biarritz, and some other French bathing-places, hot water is provided for the feet on returning from the bath. By this very simple and obvious means, delicate persons can enjoy sea-bathing without experiencing the depression and chilliness which often render this luxury a very hazardous one.—*Good Health.*

Drink Water in the Morning.—If we would establish the habit of drinking water freely in the morning, soon after rising, commencing with small quantities increasing gradually as we learn to relish it, until the chief portion taken during the day is before breakfast, it will promote the health to a much greater extent than it ordinarily does, eradicate disease from the system, and because a most decided luxury in time.

A concise list of "infallible remedies" is given as follows: "For corns, easy shoes; for bile, exercise; for rheumatism, new flannel and patience; for gout, toast and water; and for the toothache, a dentist."

The more married men, the fewer crimes there will be. Marriage renders a man more virtuous and more wise. An unmarried man is but half of a perfect being, and it cannot be expected that in this imperfect state he can keep the straight path of rectitude any more than a boat with one oar can keep a straight course.—*Voltaire.*

Notice in the seed the germ of the tree. Cut it open; study it under the microscope. Root, trunk, branches, leaves, are all there. So in the Christian's heart is planted the germ of a son of God.

Before you speak, turn your tongue over seven times.

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E. STEINLE.....Teacher of Piano Music.
J. L. STEVENS,.....Librarian.
MRS. J. H. POST,.....Matron.

It was the design of the founders of this Institution to furnish a Christian home for young men in the most critical period of life, and at the same time to afford them, without sectarian bias, the best advantages for a sound, practical education as well as a preparation for classical drill for College and University.

LOCATION.

The grounds embrace several acres, adorned with trees and shrubbery. They are situated just outside the City of Oakland, with which there is constant communication by street cars, directly in front of the Golden Gate, and in full view of San Francisco, distant only forty-five minutes by car and steamer.

BUILDING.

The building, (formerly occupied by the Female College of the Pacific,) fronts the bay, and as a Hall of Learning is a model of dignity, comfort and convenience. It is one hundred and twenty-six feet in length and sixty-four in width, and is supplied in every story with an abundance of pure soft water. It has eight rooms with high ceilings—well ventilated—each one complete and containing a closet.

LIBRARY.

An interesting library of well selected books, to which additions are from time to time being made, is available for use by the students.

GYMNASIUM.

The Trustees have supplied a temporary room for gymnastic practice. They design soon to furnish the Institution with the most approved appliances for physical culture.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Prompt obedience to just rules is insisted upon, but cheerful obedience only is regarded as of any worth.

Students are not allowed to absent themselves from any required exercise of the Academy, nor to leave the premises without permission previously obtained from the Principal.

For sustaining correct principals, the coöperation of the older pupils is much relied on.

Students who have the genuine thirst for knowledge, and who are willing to pay the price of labor and obedience, will find here a hearty welcome, with kind and efficient aid.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

This department is under the efficient management of Mrs. J. H. Post, a lady of experience in the position she occupies, and who makes the personal health and comfort of the students her special care.

OUTFIT.

Pupils are expected to bring with them six towels, three sheets, two pairs of pillow-cases, two pairs of double blankets and a spread; also, napkins and napkin-ring. *Every article should be plainly marked.*

EXPENSES.

Tuition, board, including fuel, washing, room-rent, lights and care of room, per term, $150.

EXTRAS.

Music (with use of instrument) per month..... $10
French, German and Spanish, each..... 5
Drawing..... 5
Painting..... 5
Any student occupying a room by himself will be charged per month..... 5

DAY SCHOLARS.

Students in the Common English Branches, per month..... 8
Students in the Higher English Branches, or in Latin and Greek, per month..... 8
All bills are payable in U. S. gold coin, *every four weeks in advance.*

SESSIONS.

The year will be divided into two terms. The first term of the year 1872 opened January 3d, and will close the fourth week of May next. The second term will open August 15th, and close the last of December.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed during term time to the Principal, and in vacation to Edward P. Flint, Esq., Vice President of the Board of Trustees.

PACIFIC

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

THIS INSTITUTION INAUGURATED IN 1869, IS open for the reception of students. The regular year began August 17, 1871. The new term after recess commenced January 3d, 1872, and will continue till May 23d, 1872. The Seminary Rooms are in the

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Farm and Garden.

As Pebbles in the Sea.

AN OLD POEM.

Who shall judge a man from manners?
  Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
  Princes fit for something else.
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
  May beclothe the golden ore
Of the deepest thoughts and feelings—
  Satin vests can do no more.

There are streams of crystal nectar
  Ever flowing out of some;
There are purple beds and golden,
  Hidden, crushed and overthrown,
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
  Loves and prospers you and me,
While he values thrones the highest
  But as pebbles in the sea.

Man upraised above his fellows,
  Oft forgets his fellows then;
Masters, rulers, lords remember
  That your meanest kinds are men!
Men of labor, men of feeling,
  Men of thoughts and men of fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine,
  In a man's ennobling name.

There are foam embroidered oceans,
  There are little wood-clad rills;
There are feeble inch-high sapplings,
  There are cedars on the hills;
God, who counts by souls, not stations,
  Loves and prospers you and me,
For to Him all vain distinctions
  Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders
  Of a nation's wealth and fame,
Titled laziness is pensioned,
  Fed and fatted on the same;
By the sweat of others' foreheads
  Living only to rejoice,
While poor man's outraged freedom
  Vainly lifts its feeble voice.

Truth and justice are eternal,
  Born with loveliness and light;
Secret wrongs shall never prosper
  While there is a sunny right;
God, whose world wide voice is singing
  Boundless love to you and me,
Links oppression with its titles,
  But as pebbles in the sea.

The Beet Sugarie at Sacramento.

We condense the following from the Saucelito *Herald:*

The success of this sugarie has more than ordinary interest, because the process is essentially different from that at the Alvarado. The two processes are in rivalry. The Germans at Alvarado insist that their system is superior; while the managers at Sacramento, also Germans, proclaim their "Robert, Diffusion Process" cheaper by thirty per cent. in cost of labor and in cost of construction, and richer in yield of sugar.

The advocate of the Alvarado process, long in general use, say the sugaries of Germany which had been changed to the Diffusion system, are changing back again; while Sacramento has advices of opposite import. It is impossible to convey an intelligent description of Robert's process without diagrams. But we may say that, while beets are *rasped* at Avlarado, and the juice extracted by centrifugals; at Sacramento the beets are *cut in thin slices* and macerated in cold water, dispensing with the use of centrifugals. It is claimed that the juice is thus more perfectly extracted, and requires less chemistry in purification. Certainly it saves much power and costly attendance, and it is equally certain that, by either process, sugar making in California is a success.

The *Herald* suggests that the Chamber of Commerce of this city invite Mr. Wadsworth, of Sacramento to give a public lecture, with diagrams illustrating both processes, and adds that while counties and cities are giving aid to railways, it should be remembered that beet sugaries also merit consideration. They return twenty-five per cent. yearly profit; they utilize 1,000 acres of land each; each gives employment to at least 125 hands, directly; and no population is more esteemed in Europe than that of sugar towns.

It may be added that the sugarie at Alvarado has inaugurated a system which ensures constant occupation. When the stock of beets are worked up, the mill is converted into a refinery of cheap imported sugars, which is very profitable.

The sugarie at Sacramento intends to prolong the season of sugar making by planting melons. They yield sugar equal to beets, and the crop will add three months earlier milling. Besides, we can grow melons on soil not adapted to beets; and the melon syrup is excellent for table use, while beet syrup is only fit for distillation.—*Rural Press.*

The Cow's Intelligence.

The London *Milk Journal* says: That cows have memory, language, signs, and means of enjoying pleasant associations, combining for aggressive purposes, have been recognized, but scarcely to the extent that the subject merits. Traveling in Italy many years ago, we visited some of the large dairy farms in the neighborhood of Ferra. Interspersed among much of the low-lying, unhealthy land, remarkable for the presence on it of very fatal forms of anthrax in the summer season, are fine undulating pasture lands, and the fields are of great extent. We happened to stop at a farm-house one fine Autumn afternoon when the cows were about to be milked. A herd of over one hundred was grazing homewards. The women took their position with stool close to the house, and as the cows approached, names were called out which at first were, we thought, addressed to the milk-maids. Rosa, Florenza, Giula, Sposa, and many names, which were noted by us at the time, were called out by the overseer, or one of the women, and we were astonished to see cow after cow cease feeding or chewing the cud, and make direct, sometimes at a trot, for the woman that usually milked her. The practice we found was not confined to one farm; all the cows on each farm knew their respective names, and took up their positions, just as readily as the individual members of some large herds in this country from fields take up their places in the sheds.

How Much a Horse Will Eat.

A horse weighing from ten to twelve hundred pounds will eat about six tons of hay, or its equivalent, in a year. And we suppose the real point our young farmer correspondent wishes to get at is, whether he can keep his horses cheaper on some other product than hay. This is an exceedingly difficult question to answer, it depends so much on circumstances. We shall not attempt to answer it fully at this time, but will merely say that in our opinion three tons and a half of corn stalks and two and a half tons of corn would keep a horse a year in fully as good condition as six tons of good hay. Two and a half tons of corn would be nearly ninety bushels. And if our correspondent raises sixty bushels of shelled corn per acre, he may conclude that it will take one and a half acres to keep a horse a year—or what is a more practical way of looking at it, it will take three-quarters of an acre of good corn to keep a horse through a six months winter. We may estimate also that it will take three and a half tons of oat straw, and two and a half tons of oats to keep a horse a year. A bushel of oats weighs 32 pounds, so that it will take over 150 bushels and three and a half tons of straw to keep a horse a year. It would take about two acres of good land to produce this amount. For the present purpose, we may assume that *five* tons of rutabgas is equivalent to one ton of good hay, so that a horse would require *thirty tons* in a year! As this statement may stagger our young friend, it may be well to say that Stephens, in his "Boook of the farm," says: "An ox will eat about a ton, 1540 lbs. of turnips every week. A two years old short horn ox will consume 26 tons, and three year old 30 tons of turnips in 180 days.—*Hearth and Home.*

Good Dairy Stock.

Good cows have three important qualities, viz: They give rich milk, yield it in large quantities, and hold out well throughout the year. Though, by nature, there is great difference in cows, still, perhaps, as much depends on their treatment, as on their original constitutions. The most profitable and desirable cow for the dairy is not always the one which, for a short time, or on highly stimulating or concentrated food, may yield the most milk or butter, or both. It is not the quantity given, but the quantity profitably given, which determines the value; and this involves not only the question of feeding and management, but the number of weeks in the year during which the cow may continue to produce. It is more the quantity produced in the twelve months, than in any one or two weeks which involves the profit. A good milker alone does not alone constitute a good cow; neither does a good breeder, nor a good feeder. It is these three qualities combined that make the cow. Give us a cow that is good for milk, quality as well as quantity considered, that when properly bred to good bulls, will invariably produce good calves, and one that when dried of her milk, with proper care and attention, takes on flesh rapidly and evenly—and for one we rest, for a while at least, satisfied.—*Exchange.*

Blue Grass.

The best horse doctor in America for farmers can be readily had by all, if they will set apart a small lot, if not a large one, for the earliest possible growth of blue grass, and as soon as the spring comes, and there is a good "bite," sufficient to fill up the horses to all that they can eat, let them have it. Saturday evening is the proper time to give farm horses a good dose of this healthy food physic; or, if there should be a heavy rain making the ground too wet to plow, the time is better for a farmer to give his horses a pic-nic and a feast than when all are busy at work. Stablemen and jockeys in the cities use poison ("ball") in the early spring to condition their horses. This is better than nothing when the animal needs physic; but a full feed of twenty-four hours in a clean pasture lot, where the fresh grass will tempt the horses to graze half of the night through, is worth more to a farmer than a fully equipped college of veterinarians. As soon as the pasture is sufficiently advanced, plow horses ought to go out after being fed every night. Any kind of team horses, where the motion required is not faster than a walk, ought to go on grass at night after they have finished eating grain. When quick motion is needed, horses should be kept from full feed of every sort several honrs before use.—*Rural World.*

BUCKWHEAT CAKES are an almost universal favorite at the winter breakfast table. Nature seems to crave them more at that season than any other, the reason for which, scientific, investigation has made very plain—they abound in those elements by which nature most easily keeps up the animal heat of the body. Buckwheat is moreover very nutritious and will keep away hunger longer than almost any other food we can eat. A distinguished Judge of the Supreme Court once said that when he took buckwheat cakes for breakfast he could sit on the bench the whole day without being uncomfortably hungry; but if the cakes were omitted he felt greatly in need of a lunch by one o'clock.

Farming as a Business.

A man who is not smart enough to run a store, is not smart enough to run a farm. Farmers are not to be made of what is left after lawyers, doctors, ministers, and merchants are sorted and picked out. And if a man fails on his farm, it is not likely he will succeed in a store, for it requires more talent to be a thriving farmer than to be an average merchant. The one cause of great value is the disproportion between a man's farm and his capital. A farmer's capital is skill, labor and his money. If he has little cash, he must have no more land than he can thoroughly manage by his personal labor. Every acre beyond that is an incumbrance. One acre well worked is more profitable than twenty acres skimmed over. It is this greed of land by farmers that have not the capital to keep it that keeps so many poor. Small farms are better than large ones, simply because they are better suited to the capital of common farmers. Large farmers with large capital are better than small ones. Farming is a good business for all men who conduct it on proper principles, and have capital according to the size of their farms.—*Farmer and Artisan.*

Fruit Culture—Old Errors Corrected.

1. Instead of "trimming up" trees, according to the old fashion, to make them long legged and long-rimed, trim, them *down*, so as to make them even, snug and symmetrical.

2. Instead of manuring heavily in a small circle at the foot of the tree, spread the manure, if needed at all, broadcast over the whole surface.

3. Instead of spading a small circle about the stem, cultivate the whole surface broadcast.

4. Prefer a well pulverized clean surface in an orchard with a moderately rich soil, to heavy manuring, and a surface covered with a hard crust and weeds or grass.

5. Remember that it is better to set out ten trees with all the necessary care to make them live and flourish, than to set out a hundred trees and have them all die from carelessness.

6. Remember that tobacco is a poison, and will kill insects rapidly if properly applied to them, and is one of the best drugs for freeing trees rapidly of small vermin.—*Conntry Gentleman.*

OX-YOKES.—A yoke for ploughing should be as short as it can be made without bringing the sides of the oxen so firmly against each other that the skin will be chafed. Unless the yoke is short, it is sometimes difficult to cut narrow furrow slices. If both oxen are of an equal height and the plough is run deep, a yoke should be made solely for ploughing, with all the bow-holes bored of uniform slant for the bows to fit the necks of the oxen when one travels eight inches lower than the other in the furrow. When one ox is required to travel in a furrow one foot deep, the lower ends of both bows will press uncomfortably hard against one side of the neck of both oxen, often making the neck very tender, and frequently galling, or producing large callous bunches beneath the skin. A stick of good timber four by five, the length of a yoke, will hold all any yoke of cattle of ordiary size can draw.—*Technologist.*

BALKY HORSES.—The brain of a horse seems to entertain but one thought at a time; for this reason continued whipping is out of the question, and only confirms his stubborn resolve. But if you can by any means change the direction of his mind, give him a new subject to think of, nine times out of ten you will have no further trouble in starting him. As simple a trick as a little pepper, aloes, or the like, thrown back on his tongue, will often succeed by turning attention to the taste in his mouth. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of wrapping-twine, such as grocers use, around the foreleg just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel, and tie in a bow-knot. At the first cluck he will go dancing off, and after going a short distance you can get out, remove the string to prevent injury to the tendon in your further drive.—*Turf, Field, and Farm.*

KEEPING TO ONE THING.—We earnestly entreat every young man, after he has chosen his vocation, to stick to it. Don't leave it because hard blows are to be struck, or disagreeable work performed. Those who have worked their way up to wealth and usefulness, do not belong to the shiftless and unstable class, but may be reckoned among such as took off their coats, rolled up their sleeves, conquered their prejudices against labor, and manfully bore the heat and burden of the day. Whether upon the old farm, where our fathers toiled diligently, striving to bring the soil to productiveness; in the machine shop or factory, or the thousand other business places that invite honest toil and skill, let the motto ever be: Perseverance and industry. Stick to one thing, boys, and you will have success.—*The Young Folks' Rural.*

HONEY AND CREAM—ANGEL'S FOOD.—Honey alone is considered quite delicious enough, but with the addition of cream, it is almost beyond description, and so far from being made too rich, it can then be eaten by many with whom honey otherwise disagrees. It is the most delightful dish I know of, if I except one called "Angel's Food," made of oranges peeled, cut in slices, and between each layer sprinkled with dessicated coccanut and sugar—to stand an hour or two then eaten with cream. In all cases orange and lemon seeds must be carefully removed, as they destroy everything by their bitter flavor.

It's only the shoe that knows whether the stocking has holes.

Scientific.

THE HUMAN EAR.—"Prof. Tyndall concluded one of his recent lectures by giving a minute description of the human ear. He explained how the external orifice of the ear is closed at the bottom by a circular tympanic membrance, behind which is a cavity known at the "drum;" the drum is separated from the brain by two orifices, the one round and the other oval. These orifices are closed by fine membranes. Across the cavity of the drum stretches a series of four little bones, one of which acts as a hammer, and another as an anvil. Behind the bony partition, which is pierced by the two orifices already mentioned is the extraordinary organ called the labyrinth, filled with water; this organ is between the partition and the brain, and over its lining membrane the terminal fibres of the auditory nerve are distributed. There is an apparatus inside the labyrinth admirably adapted to respond to these vibrations of the water which correpsonds to the rates of vibration of certain 'bristles,' of which the said apparatus consists. Finally, there is in the labyrinth a wonderful organ, discovered by the Marches Corti, which is, to all appearance, a musical instrument, with its cords so stretched as to accept vibration of different periods, and transmit them to nerve filaments which traverse the organ. Within the ears of men, and without their knowledge or contrivance, this lute of 3,000 strings has existed for ages, accepting the music of the outer world, and rendering it fit for reception by the brain. Each musical tremor which falls upon the organ selects from its tensioned fibres the one appropriate to its own pitch, and throws that fibre into unisonant vibration. And thus, no matter how complicated the motion of the external air may be, these microscopic strings can analyze it, and reveal the constituents of which it is composed; at least such are the present views of those authorities who best understand the apparatus which transmits sonorous vibrations to the auditory nerve."

PREVALENCE OF DUST.—Dust is such a thorough Paul Pry, so intrusive, so all-pervading, that there is some foundation for Young's Night Thought hypothesis of a universe of dust, except that each particular atom does not dance, as he imagined, according to its own devices, but according to law. The air on the top of Mount Blanc contains dust; but the acme and concentration of dirt is in the atmosphere of London, enveloped by which it is impossible for anybody to be quite clean, outside or in. Solar light, in passing through a dark room, reveals its track by illuminating the dust floating in the air; if there were no dust, no track would be visible. Professor Tyndall, who has a keen eye for the beautiful, says that on a day of transient shadows, there was something almost magical in the rise and dissolution of the luminous beams among the scaffolding poles of the Royal Albert Hall, in London. Dust is in the cause of the lovely color of the azure firmament. In fact, sky-blue may be produced by exceedingly minute particles of any kind of matter. To the same cause are to be ascribed the effects by which distance lends enchantment to the view. Professor Tyndall makes an artificial sky more perfect than a real one. In mountainous countries hills at no great distance are rendered almost invisible by haze. It will be understood that it is not the interposition of the haze as an opaque body that renders the mountains indistinct, but that it is the light of the haze which dims and bewilders the eye, and thus weakens the definition of the objects seen throgh it. Artists take notice of these phenomena under the name of ærial perspective. The haze varies with the temperature and humidity of the atmosphere. At certain times and places it is almost as blue as the sky itself, but to see its color the attention must be withdrawn from the mountains and from the trees which cover them. In point of fact, the haze is a piece of more or less perfect sky; it is produced in the same manner, and is subject to the same laws as the firmament itself. We live in the sky, not under it; and the "blue arch" turns out to be a greater delusion than was imagined.

TAKING COLD.—The human frame was intended for activity—to run fast, to run slow, but it must be managed. A locomotive can run very fast, but if stopped instantaneously when going at high rate of speed, it is unjointed as bad as if it had the inflammatory rheumatism for seven years. A skillful engineer, however, tones down the speed gradually; and in this lies the whole secret of not taking cold. It is exposure, or carelessness, after exercise that brings on colds. After walking, running, or dancing, or any exercise that quickens the circulation, a little current of air from a window, a crevice from an open door for a few minutes, just to cause a chill, is sure to produce a cold. Merely stopping on the street in a current of air—as at a corner where the wind breaks or makes an angle—will do the job. Any subsidence of the active forces of the body in a temperature that chills, will produce cold. The little common sense that is needed, and for the lack of exercise of which so much money is paid to doctors, is to preserve an equal temperature or having exercised freely, recover their proper state gradually and without a chill. This is attained in a most simple and easy manner. After exercise, always seek rest in a sheltered place, where you will be warm, never being hasty to remove hat, gloves or cape. Let perspiration subside before disrobing; if in doors, always keep gently moving until the condition is attained.—*Technolgist.*

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THE PACIFIC is a religious newspaper for families living in the city or in the country. It is quarto in form, each number consisting of eight pages, and the reading matter of each page is of a different variety from that of any of the other pages.

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THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1872.

Our Real Estate Statistics and Review for the Year 1871.

That real estate was dull of sale and depressed in price all through the year 1871, was a fact within the knowledge of every owner of property. Only 4,616 sales were made, representing a monetary value of $12,717,792. With the object of showing how the sales have run for several years, we append the number and value for the past four years: 1868, 6,724 sales; value $27,217,026; 1869, 6,908 sales; value, $29,937,717; 1870, 4,677 sales; value, $15,630,272; 1871, 4,616 sales; value, $12,717,792. It will be seen, from the above statistics, that the sales of last year shows a reduction of nearly three millions of dollars from those of 1870, and of $17,219,925 from those of 1869.

In relation to prices, we have nothing very consoling to say except that, while the whole circle of business and residence property is either declining or stationary, the fall in prices has not by any means been so great as many prophesied it would be. The most doleful prophet and croaker will, however, probably be satisfied with the present depressed state of the market when he hears that the real estate of the city and county has fallen in value at least thirty-five millions of dollars since the Spring of 1869. We have no sugar-coated pills to offer our readers by which they may be artificially aided in mentally digesting these disagreeable facts. Of course the drought of the past two years had much to do with creating them, and there were also other minor causes at work, over which the greatest enterprise and business prescience could exercise no control; but after we have fully allowed for all these, the truth comes back to our doors that we are most to blame for it. We will insist on being money lenders, speculators and leaners on the labors of others rather than producers; while at the same time we are the first to reach after any benefits which the creative efforts and enterprise of others call into existence. We therefore richly deserve to have our real estate sold at reduced prices, and to have three sellers in the market for one buyer. When we wake up and use our money as other cities have done, in creating employment and wealth, real estate prices will very soon jump ahead again and the old rush of sales return. We cannot go back to the old order of things again in this city—to the period before the completion of the Pacific Railroad—when we had the whole business ball of the Pacific Coast at our feet. Those days are past, never to return, and it is now in our power to put our prosperity on a more permanent and stable basis by rendering ourselves independent of and competing with the outside world in making for ourselves the thousand articles which we still bring from abroad. There is no other entrance—no other avenue—to prosperity for any city but this, and if San Francisco continues to walk in any other her progress must be slow and her prosperity second rate. Real estate more than any other interest is now suffering from our own supineness.

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK.

We have had plenty of rain this Winter, and therefore real estate is not likely to decline any further during 1872, but we do not anticipate any general increase at all in prices, and very little increase in the number of sales. The rain will not, in fact, allow us to jump back to high prices, large profits or a rush of sales. Even when business has improved and population increased, a considerable time thereafter will elapse ere real estate advances or general confidence is restored. Working people must have time to save ere they can begin to buy again; and it must be remembered that is the small buyers who move the market. When they make a general appearance as purchasers, the number of sales will quickly increase and prices begin to move upward again.

A careful examination of all the sales of business property so fully reported by us in 1871, shows that only one sale of such property was made at an advance—that of the building and lot on Kearny street, adjoining the White House on the north; the price paid being $175,000. In respect to business property, one thing is plainly noticeable: the scepter of retail trade is slipping from the grasp of Montgomery street. This would be as patent to everybody as it is now patent to the few who keep the run of real estate movements, were it not far the fact that there is not sufficient accommodations on the streets to which it wants to move to receive it. Roman & Co., wished to move to Kearny or Market near Kearny; and Kerby, Byrne & Co. and Taaffe & Co. both wish to move, but they cannot find either sufficiently showy or deep stores on Kearny or Market to move to. Kearny was greatly benefited as a street by the widening, but that improvement ruined the depth of the lots on the west side, with the exception of the White House corner. The lots on the east side, except in two cases opposite St. Mark's Place, are all very shallow, the average depth being but 55 to 60 feet. A large retail business cannot, therefore, be conducted on Kearny street, the stores being too small, in consequence of which we find that some of the less fancy kinds of retail business have been moved to Bush, Sutter and Post between Montgomery and Kearny. What is Kearny street's loss is thus the gain of the cross streets. Fancy retail business is tending toward the vicinity of Market, Kearny and Third. The lots on the north side of Market street, between Kearny and Stockton, have sufficient depth, but the buildings are nearly all mean frame ones, many of which are owned by lessees. This is a great drawback to the progress of the street and to the rents which the property might be made to produce. Third street, between Market and Mission, is a very central block, but shallow depths and shabby buildings are the rule there. Of the total frontage on both sides of Third, between Market and Mission, 397 feet have a depth of only 50 to 60 feet, 320 feet a depth of but 75 feet, and only 199 feet a depth of 115 feet and over. With such a preponderance of shallow depths, deep stores are of course impossible. The advantage possessed by Market street, in the greater depth of its lots, will be of decided service in allowing at least that portion of it between Kearny and Stockton eventually to lead Montgomery, Kearny and Third in fancy retail retail business; nevertheless, no sales were last year made on Market street which would indicate a more general belief that that street is to become our best retail business thoroughfare, as though owning upon it confidently predict it will be.

Not a solitary sale was made last year at advanced rates on either First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth or Ninth streets. One sale was made on the north corner of Third and Folsom at a reduction from old prices, of $21,500; no sales at all were made on Fourth street, and of those made on Sixth, two were effected at $280 to $320 per foot, against $400 per foot in 1869. Choice residence property has not advanced any in price.

Lots between Bush and Ellis and Powell and Taylor are quotable at $250 to $300 per foot, where they have the full depth, and at $175 to $250 per foot when the depth is 87½ feet. Between Bush, Ellis, Taylor and Leavenworth, $200 to $250 per foot are the ruling prices, where the lots are 157½ feet deep, and $150 to $175 when the depth is but 87½ feet. $150 per foot was the highest price paid for land on Van Ness Avenue last year. Van Ness is now the finest, widest and best improved residence street west of Larkin street.

Franklin and Gough, between Turk and Broadway; Washington from Franklin to Laguna, and the side-hill, sloping northward, between Jackson and Union and Franklin and Baker, have all more beautiful locations and commanding views than Van Ness Avenue. The hill between Fulton and Oak on the one side and Webster and Steiner on the other, and also the eminence on which the Orphan Asylum is built, both command fine views south and eastward. The existence of these and many other commanding and healthy locations for fine private residences will prevent any one street from having such a monopoly of fashion and prices as Fifth Avenue has in New York. The northern hill between Franklin and Baker has the present drawback of having to be approached from the east, with very high hills separating it from the business portion of the city; but as the city extends south and westward, and people can use horse-cars will run on, Larkin, Polk and Van Ness Avenue, on each of which the grades are easy, going north.

Mission, Howard and Folsom, between Third and Ninth, are likely eventually to become business streets. Land on these streets, between Twentieth and Twenty-fifth streets, which was worth (or rather was sold at, for it was never worth,) $75 to $90 per front foot in the spring of 1869, is now worth an average of about $60 per foot. Lots on the flat between Harrison and Potrero Avenue and Twentieth and Twenty-fifth streets, which were greedily snatched up at $900 to $1,200 back in 1868–9, are dull of sale now at $600 to $800 each. Lots on the numbered streets, between Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth and Valencia and Folsom, have all declined, and are now worth $45 to $55 per front foot. A number of lots on Nineteenth street, between Mission and Valencia, were sold at credit auction sale in May, 1870, from $80 to $88 per foot. These, however, were exceptionally high prices, and were so declared to be by us at the time.

The sale of "homestead" lots "out in the wilderness" of the sandy outside lands west of Lone Mountain, and in the inaccessible bluffs of the Mission hills, or the equally inaccessible sites of the unfathomable swamps of San Bruno, is a thing of the past. Only one new homestead project was set running on the installment course in 1871.

The sale of houses and lots together is succeeding the old plan of selling vacant lots on the homestead association principle. The buyers occupy the houses immediately, paying 10 to 25 per cent. of the purchase money down and the remainder in monthly installments of $35 to $50, without interest. The Real Estate Associates have carried through the most important, best located and most deserving of these enterprises, some of which are already open to the old objection of exorbitant charges. In one of them the lots were worth $600 each and the houses from $900 to $1,100, but the buyers had to pay nearly double these prices.

The sale, mortgage, and release tables for 1871, stand as follows: Sales, 4,016, value $12,717,792; mortgages, 2,633, value, $11,462,428; releases, 2,037, value, $9,449,984.

The Chicago fire, which caused the real estate mortgages of the insurances to be thrown on the market, raised the savings bank city rate of interest to 10 per cent., and the rate on the country loans to 12 per cent. It is expected, however, that the Hibernia Bank will come down to 9 per cent. again after the close of this month. That bank loaned in all sums at 9 per cent. for four months of 1871. The French and German banks and the San Francisco Savings Union also made a good many loans at that rate, in large sums only, however, and on choice security. The Hibernia Bank loaned $162,957 less last year than in 1870, and released $88,513 more. To this, our largest savings bank, must be given, the credit of being always the first to reduce the rate of interest and the last to advance it. The Clay Street Bank loaned $594,690 less in the city last year than in 1870, and released $204,339 less. The French Bank loaned $663,395 less and released $687,181 more. The German Bank loaned $771,325 in 1870, and $1,222,135 in 1871; its business therefore nearly doubled last year; it released $201,775 more in 1871 than in the previous year. The Odd Fellows' Bank last year loaned $306,592 more than in 1870, and released $28,315 less. The Masonic Savings Bank loaned $203,300 more; it released $46,150 last year; no releases were made by it in 1870, which was the first year of its existenee. The San Francisco Savings Union did not loan quite so much on city property last year as in 1870; the reduction amounting to $20,104; it released $23,945 more. The Red Men's Savings Bank loaned only $37,800 in 1871 on city and county real estate—a much smaller sum than that lent by many private individuals. At a meeting of the members of this bank, held on the 18th, it was resolved to wind up its affairs, the patronage bestowed upon it not warranting a continuance of its existence.

In consequence of the Chicago fire, the insurance companies had not had any funds to loan for over three months. They have all realized on their mortgages by assigning them to the various savings bank; their total releases for 1871 amount to $1,211,455, of which sum the Pacific released $540,641. All of the savings banks loaned more largely on country property last year than ever before; not from any desire to benefit the interior or farmers, but because they could thereby secure a higher rate of interest. Twelve per cent. was the rate generally charged to country borrowers; the latter are not now wholly in the clutches of private lenders, who used to charge them two or three per cent. per month for money.

The bridge project, the purchase by the railroad companies of a large amount of land at South Beach and the Potrero, and the commencement of work on the reclamation of the railroad grant at Mission Bay, have given some buoyancy to property at the South end. So far as we can learn, however—and we have made diligent inquiries in all quarters—nothing more is contemplated at present than the performance of sufficient work to comply with the law and retain the grant. This word of making a definite expenditure on it has been deferred to the very latest moment, and but for the forfeiture clause in the law, would now be gladly postponed, as the companies are expending all their means and energies in the repair of their roads, and the rapid extension of the main Southern Pacific, San Joaquin Valley, California and Oregon and Cloverdale lines. We must ardently wish that the Central and Southern Pacific companies were about to enter upon a general improvement of their lands on this side of the bay and the erection of great terminal depots and warehouses thereon; but the time for that has not come yet. And they complain that there is a law in existence, prohibiting their cars from running down alongside vessels, and also that the sixty acres grant is cut up and rendered almost useless by the running of streets through it, both of which drawbacks would, under any circumstances, have to be removed by legislative enactment, ere they would think of making extensive and permanent improvements.—[S. F. News Letter].

Commercial.

Wednesday Evening, January 10, 1872.

PRODUCE MARKET.

[The prices given below are those for entire consignments from first hands, unless otherwise specified.]

FLOUR—The local demand continues good, but prices are too high for a large trade with China. The best brands are jobbing at the following rates:

Superfine, ₱ 196 lbs.....$6@6 25
Extra, ₱ 196 lbs.....$7@7 25

WHEAT—Sale of 2,000 sks fair milling, $2 25; 800 do. choice Oregon, on Saturday, $2 40 ₱ ctl. A considerable firmness is notable since the last advance in Liverpool.

BARLEY—Sale of 1,500 sks dark Coast, $1 50; 1,500 do. Bay, part brewing, $1 60; 200 do. good, $1 60; 500 do. choice brewing, $1 80 ₱ ctl.

OATS—Sale of 300 sks feed, $1 65. The market is quiet at $1 65@1 85 ₱ ctl.

POTATOES—Sale of 2,000 sks fair to choice Humboldt, at 80@90c; 250 do. good do., 82½c. Sales of Tomales at 60@72½c. and Sweet at $1 @1 25 ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—Choice are selling at $1 50 ₱ ctl.

HAY—No sales to report, business being stopped by the rain. The nominal range is $18@23 ₱ ton.

CORN—Quotable at $2 07½@2 10 ₱ ctl.

CORNMEAL—Selling at 2½@3c. ₱ lb.

BRAN—Selling at $31 ₱ ton.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $42 50 ₱ ton from the mills.

OIL MEAL—In good demand at $40 ₱ ton.

SEEDS—Canary sells at 5@7c; Flax at 3c for clean; Brown Mustard, 3@6c; White do. 3¾@4½c; Alfalfa, 15@17c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Quiet at 8½@9¼c ₱ lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Supplies of fresh roll Butter increasing. We quote fair to choice, 40@47½c; California Pickled is dull at 25@30c; do. firkin, 25@30c; Eastern, 20@30. California Cheese is scarce at 16@19c; Eastern do, 15@17c ₱ lb.

BEANS—The different kinds are selling at the following rates: Small White at $2 75@3; Pea, $3@3 15; small Butter, $2 50@3 75; large do. $3@3 25; Pink, $3; Navy, $3 50; Bayo, $3 40@3 60 ₱ ctl.

EGGS—Are quiet at 62½@65c ₱ doz.

BEESWAX—In good demand at 40c ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—California Hams, 14½@15c, and Bacon 13@14½c; Smoked Beef, 12@14c; Lard, 12@14c; Chicago and St. Louis sugar-cured Hams, 19@21c; San Francisco do. 16@17c; sugar-cured Eastern Bacon, 14½@16c; heavy do. 12½@14c; Eastern Lard, 11½@12 for bbls, and 14@14½ ₱ lb for caddies.

POULTRY—Hens and Roosters sold at $9@10; Ducks $12@13 per doz; Turkeys, 20@22c; dressed do. 24@25c ₱ lb; Geese, $2 50@3 ₱ pair.

GAME—Is scarce, at unchanged rates. Hare, $2 50@3; Rabbits, $1 25@1 50; Quail, $2; English Snipe, $2; Mallard Ducks, $3@4; small Ducks, $1 50; wild Geese, $1 50@3 ₱ doz; Venison, 6@7c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—California Oranges, $20@35; Limes, $8@10 ₱ 1,000; Sicily Lemons, $8@10 ₱ box; Australian do. $4; California do. $2 50@3 ₱ 100; Bananas, $2 50@3 50 ₱ bunch; Cocoanuts $6@7 ₱ 100; Apples, 60c@$2, with a few extra at $2 25@2 50; Pears, 75c@$2 ₱ box. Eastern Cranberries are jobbing at $14@15 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 6@7c; Pears, 3@10c; Peaches 8@9c; Apricots, 8@8½c; Plums, 6@8, and do. pitted, 20@22c; Raisins, 10@15c; Black Figs, 8@12½c; White do. 15@20 ₱ lb.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage is selling at 1@1½c; Garlic, 1c ₱ lb; Marrowfat Squash at $10@15 ₱ ton.

NUTS—California Walnuts, 11@12½c; California Almonds, 18@20 for soft-shell, and 10c for hard; Peanuts jobbing at 5½@7c ₱ lb.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

CANDLES—Sales 2,000 bxs Grant's, to arrive by next Panama steamer, 18c—an advance; also, 2,500 bxs do. per Titan, prior to arrival.

CASE GOODS—500 cs McMurray's Oysters, in lots to the trade, at agent's rates.

COAL—Sale of 200 hhds Cumberland and 300 tons hard, per Titan, prior to arrival, private.

PETROLEEM—1,000 cs Oleophine, per Titan, prior to arrival, and previously reported.

SYRUP—5,000 galls California and San Francisco, for the week, at 90c in kegs, 85c in half bbls, and 82½c in bbls.

YEAST POWDERS—Preston & Merrill's Eastern, $20; Donnolly & Co.'s California, $18 per gross.

The bullion receipts from the North Star (Grass Valley) mine last month were $19,850, against which the Superintendent has drawn $10,500 for expenses, leaving a surplus of over $9,000, equal to a $3 dividend. The mine is looking well, with plenty of good ore in sight, including a vein 18 inches wide, the development of which will largely increase the receipts.

The following is a statement of the receipts of domestic produce at San Francisco from July 1, 1871, to date, compared with the same period in the previous harvest year:

	July 1, 1870, to Jan. 7, 1871.	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 6, 1872.
Flour, qr sks	329,641	303,172
Wheat, sks	3,847,876	1,536,610
Barley, sks	489,951	478,462
Oats, sks	215,155	254,493
Potatoes, sks	405,587	407,081
Corn, sks	28,461	14,993
Rye, sks	7,053	4,990
Buckwheat, sks	1,960	1,736
Beans, sks	49,009	30,979
Bran, sks	31,960	19,505
Hay, tons	26,320	24,189
Salt, tons	4,057	4,698
Wool, bales	25,558	32,430
Hides, no	39,970	44,716

Recent mail dates announce the consummation of the long talked of contract between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The Alta's New York commercial correspondent calls attention to its chief points as follows:

In order to avoid disastrous competition, the Union Pacific Road agree to lease the available room of the mail steamers for a period of three years, with the privilege of seven additional years; The agent of the Central and Union Pacific Road is made the chief freight agent, and has power to make special rates for certain freight. At present the room on the steamers is limited, and no great effort will be made to turn the tide of clipper freights, but the idea will be nursed, and when the three new freight steamers are ready, then efforts will be made to carry the bulk of the goods now going by clipper. A new tariff has been issued for this route, and generally the rates are lower than heretofore. The rate for Dry Goods has been reduced from $6 to $5 25 per 100 lbs, Silk Goods from $8 to $6 50, Blankets from $6 to 5 25, Burlaps and Bags from $5 to $4 50, Boots and Shoes from $7 to $5 75, Clothing from $8 to $5 25, Glassware from $6 50 to $4, Hats from $8 to $6 50, Tobacco, except in plug, from $5 to $4 50, and so on throughout the list. The minimum rate is $2 per 100 lbs, for heavy goods, but special rates will be made for round lots from regular shippers.

THE PACIFIC.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religious Education and General News, an organ of the General Association of California, whose Ministers throughout the State will act as agents for the paper.

TERMS—For one year, $4 00, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. Postage, for six months, only ten cents.

THE PACIFIC is published every THURSDAY MORNING at the office of BACON & CO., 536 Clay street, up stairs, for the following named Trustees:

W. W. HAWLEY, L. P. FISHER,
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3 "	6 00	7 50	10 00	18 00
4 "	7 00	10 10	15 00	24 00
5 "	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
¼ column	10 00	15 00	25 00	40 00
½ "	15 00	25 00	35 00	60 06
1 "	25 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

All communications designed for publication in THE PACIFIC should be addressed to the "Editors of THE PACIFIC." Letters on business should be sent to C. A. KLOSE, Box 45.

Publishers' Department

BEAUTIFUL.—The chromos, engravings and lithographs at 545 Washington street. We selected two of them for Christmas presents, and are so well pleased with them (and the prices) that we feel like telling our friends of our good fortune. The place is getting to be popular, with all its many attractions, and the long experience in his business and gentlemanly deportment of the proprietor, Mr. Max Burkardt, will soon make it a favorable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of beautiful pictures.

JEWELRY.—A magnificent stock of watches, diamonds, precious stones and every imaginable article in the manufactory of jewelry is now displayed by D. W. Laird, 610 Merchant street. We cordially recommend our readers, and especially the trade, to call and examine Laird's stock before purchasing elsewhere. We have tried him and speak knowingly.

THE GREAT DRY GOODS STORE ON THIRD STREET.—One of the great features of Third street—especially to the ladies—is the great dry goods store of S. Mosgrove & Co. (222 and 224, we believe is the number, though you can't miss it even without the number). The fair readers of THE PACIFIC are assured that there is in their immense establishment everything useful, rich, and elegant; and where the sales are so large they can afford to sell cheap.

LIFE INSURANCE.—In view of life's uncertainty and the great benefit resulting from the system of Life Insurance now so generally adopted throughout the Christian world, we feel disposed to urge upon the consideration of our readers the importance of having their lives insured for the benefit of their families. Among the Insurance Companies soliciting the patronage of our community, the *Charter Oak* is one of the oldest, most substantial, and, so far as we are competent to judge, offers to insurers advantages every way equal to the best. Mr. Chas. H. Denison the Agent, is endorsed by our best man. We recommend him and the *Charter Oak* to the favorable notice of our thousands of readers.

SILVER-TIPPED SHOES.—Shoes are an important item in the expense of clothing children, as every parent will understand. They invariably wear out their shoes at the toe first, and not unfrequently before the other parts are a quarter worn. Children's shoes with silver or copper tips never wear out at the toe, and last twice as long. Remember this.

FORDHAM & JENNINGS,

Jobbing and Retail

GROCERS,

Corner Front and Jackson Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Families, Mills, Ships and Farmers

SUPPLIED,

And goods delivered to all parts of the City. tf

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A LARGE VARIETY OF

COOKING, PARLOR, BOX, AND OFFICE

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Over 100 Different Kinds and Styles to select from,

Including the Old Favorites,

DIAMOND ROCK,
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DON'T DELAY TO CURE THAT

COUGH! COUGH!

SHUN WORTHLESS NOSTRUMS!

USE THAT WHICH IS GOOD.

TRY FIRST

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,

THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY.

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.

WILL ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER FROM CONSUMPTION OR COUGH PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER?

MOUNT VERNON, ILLINOIS, April 29, 1871.

MESSRS. J. N. HARRIS & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN:—I heard one of my customers speak in such high terms of Allen's Lung Balsam, to-day, that I thought I would write to you the substance of his statement: He says his mother, who is now *sixty years of age*, had SUFFERED with CONSUMPTION for SEVERAL YEARS, and has been under the care of *all our best physicians*, but never received any permanent benefit; then she resorted to most every kind of Cough and Lung Balsam that could be procured for her, *but all to no avail*. She still grew worse, until she was confined to her bed: and when she was seized with a paroxysm of coughing, she would *lose the power of respiration*, and they were compelled to resort to various means to restore breathing; and while she coughed so hard, she could not expectorate anything, and her family and friends had given up all hopes of her recovery. Her son noticed the advertisment of Allen's Lung Balsam in the *Christian Advocate*, and they thought they would procure and try it. They commenced giving her the Balsam at 5 P.M., as directed, a dose every hour until midnight; she then took another spell of coughing and expectorated a mouthful of dark, yellow matter, which was something she had not been able to do for some time. They continued to give her the Balsam until morning, and then she began to expectorate freely, and within two hours she had EXPECTORATED THREE PINTS of mucous matter, which gave her immediate relief, and since that time she has continued to improve. She now sits up all day, and can walk about the house and take considerable out-door exercise. Her son bought some more of the Balsam to-day, and he is recommending it very highly to every one. Very respectfully,

A. C. JOHNSON, Druggist.

Was there ever greater proof of merit than the case this letter refers to?

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is without doubt the BEST EXPECTORANT REMEDY ever offered to the afflicted public. It contains no opium in any form, and its use is harmless to the most delicate.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

Contains no Opium in any Form. Is Harmless to the Most Delicate Child.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CAUTION.—Call for "ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM," and shun the use of any other Balsam, as unprincipled men may deceive you with their own worthles preparations.

Call for Allen's Lung Balsam.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Agents,
Southeast corner Market and First Streets, San Francisco.

Mch 14

CHOICE ASIATIC POULTRY.

The undersigned offers for sale a few choice birds in pairs or trios, properly matched for breeding, consisting of

Light Brahmas from the famous "Duke of York" and "Autocrat" Strains, Dark Brahmas of Boyle's Celebrated Strain, and Buff Cochins of Cooper's Strain.

Also a few choice Black Spanish, Silver Spangled Hamburg, Sebright Bantams, Houdans and White Leghorns.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From his best stock, carefully packed and delivered to express, and warranted to carry safely anywhere.

GEO. B. BAYLEY,

Corner Sixteenth and Castro Streets, Oakland.
Address with stamp, Post Office Box 659, San Francisco
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CHICKERING PIANOS.

ALSO,

Marshall & Mittauer and W. P. Emerson Celebrated Pianos.

PIANOS sold on installments at Cash Prices.

Pianos or Organs RENTED at Low Rates.

ONE THOUSAND MUSICIANS

Testify that the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs EXCEL ALL OTHERS. See Testimony Circular.

75 MEDALS,

Or other highest premiums, have been awarded them for demonstrated superiority. New styles and reduced prices this season.

Catalogues free.

KOHLER, CHASE & CO. 633 Clay Street, S. F. Agents for the Pacific Coast.